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The Bombay Chronicle

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KING'S SPEECH DAMPER FOR INDIA

Reiterates Promise Of Self-Government

But Britain To Forge Ahead With Labour Govt.'s Programme

ATTLEE AND CHURCHILL PAY TRIBUTES TO INSTITUTION OF MONARCHY

LONDON, Aug. 15, (Reuter).

H. M. the King in his speech from the throne on the opening of Parliament today made this reference to India: "in accordance with the promises already made to my Indian peoples, my Government will do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, early realisation of full self-government in India."

NATIONALISATION PROGRAMME

Earlier in his speech, which lasted only 16 minutes, H. M. the King announced that Government would introduce bills to bring the Bank of England under public ownership and nationalise the local mining industry.

"The surrender of Japan", His Majesty said at the outset, "has brought to an end the six years of warfare which caused untold misery to the world. My armed forces, from every part of the Commonwealth and Empire, have fought with steady courage and endurance. To them, as well as to all others who bore their share in bringing about this great victory, and to all our Allies, our gratitude is due.

"It is the firm purpose of my Government to work in closest co-operation with the Governments of my Dominions and in concert with all peace-loving peoples to attain a world of freedom peace and social justice so that the sacrifice of the war will not have been in vain."

LESSON OF ATOM BOMB

After declaring that at Posdam the foundations had been laid on which the peoples of Europe might restore their shattered land, H. M. the King made brief reference to atomic bomb stating: "The devastating new weapon which science has now placed in the hands of humanity should bring home to all the lesson that the nations of the world must abolish recourse to war or perish by mutual destruction."

Alluding to the Far East, H. M. the King said: "My Ministers will make it their most immediate concern to ensure that all prisoners in Japanese hands are cared for and returned to their homes with all speed. Bringing relief to those who have suffered under Japanese tyranny and disarmament and control of the enemy will continue to impose heavy demand on my forces."

Dealing with domestic affairs, H.M. the King declared that Government would take up with energy the task of reconverting industry from the purposes of war to those of peace, expanding export trade and securing suitable control by extention of public ownership that the industries and services shall make their maximum contribution to national well-being.

"In order to promote employment and national development," the King said "machinery will be set up to provide for effective planning of investment and a measure will be laid before you to bring the Bank of England under public ownership." A bill would also be introduced to nationalise the coal-mining industry as part of a concerted plan for co-ordination of fuel and power industries."

Legislation would be submitted to ensure that during the period of transition from war to peace, there will be available such powers as are necessary to secure the right use of commercial and industrial resources and the distribution and fair prices of essential supplies and services.

The resources of the building and manufacturing industries would be organised in the most effective way to meet housing and other essential building requirements. Regarding land, H. M. the King said, proposals would be introduced to deal with the problems of compensation and betterment in relation to town and country planning, to improve the procedure for the acquisition of land for public purposes and otherwise to promote the best use of land in the national interest.

Legislation would be introduced to repeal the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act (making a general strike illegal and forbidding civil servants trade unions from affiliating to the Trade Union Congress).

Home production of good food would be developed to the fullest possible extent and the wartime policies under which the efficiency of agriculture was improved, continued with suitable adaptations.

A measure would be introduced for reorganisation of air transport.

Government would continue to work in close consultations with other members of the Commonwealth on all matters of mutual concern and press on with the development of the Colonial Empire and the welfare of its peoples.

The King and Queen preceded by

(Continued on page 5)

H. M. the King Reiterates promises to India.

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CHINESE REDS ON WAR PATH

CHUNGKING, August 15 (A.P.A.): Trustworthy and independent reports reaching Chungking indicated that Chinese Communists were on the march in an attempt to seize control of key cities north of the Yellow River including Peiping, Tienstin and Tsingtao.

Among other Communist objectives were Hsuchow, a strategic key-point at the junction of Tienstin-Pulow and Lunghai railroads which the Japanese occupied in May 1938 as a prelude to the battle for Hankow.

****

Chiang Wants No Revenge

CHUNGKING, August 15 (A.P.A.): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a message to the people of the world enjoined against revenge or heaping abuses upon the "innocent people of Japan". He declared: "We have always said that the violent militarism of Japan is our enemy, not the people of Japan."

"We have won the victory. But it is not yet final victory. I urge all our friends of the Allied nations and all my own countrymen to face the fact that the peace we have gained by arms is not necessarily the beginning of permanent peace."

"Peace, when fighting has entirely ceased, will confront us with stupendous and difficult tasks demanding greater strength and sacrifice than the years of war. At times we may feel that the problems of peace that descend upon us are more trying even than those we met during the war."

TRUMAN ANNOUNCES DEATH OF FASCISM

WASHINGTON, August 15 (Reuter).—Appearing in front of White House in response to the clamarous shouts from a crowd, President Truman declared through a microphone set in the portico: "This is a great day. This is the day we have been waiting for since Pearl Harbour.

"This is the day when Fascism finally dies as we all knew it would.

"This is the day for Democracy. But our real task lies ahead"—the implementation of Free Government throughout the world."

The President warned, "We are faced with the greatest task in our life—the task of ensuring peace."

"But I know we will do it too" he added.

PLEA FOR V-DAY MERCY

NAGPUR, August 15 (A.P.I.)—Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, President of the Capital Punishment Relief Society, has sent telegrams to the Viceroy and the Governor of C. P. requesting that the death sentences passed on the Ashti and Chimur prisoners should be commuted "on the occasion of the V-day celebrations."

STOP PRESS

SOONG FOR WASHINGTON

MOSCOW, August 15 (Reuter): The Prime Minister of China, Dr. T. V. Soong left Moscow by air for Washington today. He was seen off by the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov. At the airfield, Dr. Soong said he thought that foundations of peace in the Far East had been firmly laid and expressed the belief that the relationship between the Soviet Union and China was both firm and amicable.

SAVIAN VERDICT ON ATOM BOMB

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): This is what Bernard Shaw had to say today about the end of the war: "The war came to an end when the first atomic bomb was dropped. It is very doubtful if we have the right ever to drop another."

JAP CABINET RESIGNS

Suzuki On New Road In Japan's Future

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): The Japanese News Agency announces today that the Cabinet of Baron Kantaro Suzuki has resigned, according to Reuter's Radio station.

NEW YORK, August 14 (Reuter).—Baron Kantaro Suzuki, the Japanese Prime Minister, told the Japanese people that the war had been lost "by the enemy's use of a new type of bomb," according to the Japanese News Agency quoted by the Office of War Information.

He said Japan faced a difficult future, but that "Imperial Japan will open a new road in our future."

He added: "We will face the situation. The defence of national policy is our duty now."

WHAT EMPEROR SAID

He disclosed, at the Cabinet meeting, that Emperor Hirohito had said he did not wish to turn the country into a scorched earth.

"We, the people of Japan, simply cry and deeply apologise to the Emperor," said Baron Suzuki, who added that in spite of the people's failure, the Emperor did not scorn the people.

Baron Suzuki revealed that he had tried to obtain peace through mediation of Russia, but that "the effort ended in failure with a declaration of war by the Soviets. All hope had died, so the Potsdam Declaration was accepted."

He added: "The very great damage caused by the atmoc bomb, has completely changed war procedure."

Petain Transferred To Fort De Pourtalt

PARIS, August 15 (Reuter).—M. Andre L. Troquer, President of the Paris Municipal Council, announced today that ex-Marshal Petain had been transferred to Fort De Pourtalt (in the Pyrenees) probably into George Mandel's cell.

Earlier today reports were current in Paris that Petain would be brought to the Fort on Saint Marguerite island off Cannes.

(SEE PAGE 6)

SINO-SOVIET TREATY

Strengthens Hands Of Chungking Govt.

LONDON August 15 (Reuter): Russia and China have signed a Treaty of Friendship and Alliance. Details of the treaty, which follows the visits to Moscow of the Chinese Prime Minister Dr. T. V. Soong and the Chinese Foreign Minister Mr. Wang S. Tsh, will only be published after its ratification by the two Governments.

It can hardly fail, however, writes Sylvain Mangeot, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, to have important repercussions upon the internal political situation in China, where the threat of an open clash between the forces of the Central Government and Communists is still very real.

By removing any immediate suggestion that Moscow is likely to support the Communists the treaty considerably strengthens the hands of the Chungking Government, and is interpreted in London as a deliberate Russian attempt to do everything possible to stabilise the uneasy relations between the two rival factions.

FOUR-PAGE VICTORY SUPPLEMENT WITH THIS ISSUE

It is probable, also, that the treaty embodies a separate agreement on trade relations between Russia and China.

Graham Barrow Reuter's correspondent in Chungking, reports that a Chinese spokesman today declined to comment on the future of Manchuria, but said that the Russo-Chinese agreement presumably covered the question.

The spokesman announced that Chinese troops would take part in the occupation of Japan and that Gen. Hsu Yung Chang, head of the Military Affairs Board, would represent China at the signing of the Japanese surrender.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek would be the most appropriate person to accept the surrender of Hongkong, he said, since it was included in the China theatre.

"Peace Can't Last Long If India Is Not Free"

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON END OF WAR WITH JAPAN

GULMARG, Aug. 15 (A.P.I.): The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad interviewed by the Associated Press on the end of the Japanese war, said: "After eight years and more in China and after five years the whole world has come out of a most horrible flood of fire and blood and the shore of peace is now discernible. The world has witnessed during this period the rise and fall of three devastating floods namely, Fascism, Nazism and Japanese Militarism, which threatened to overwhelm the entire world but which have in the end been overwhelmed by gathering forces of democracy. This is the one aspect of the end of this war which has in it elements of hope for those who value individual and national freedom as man's birthright and which makes it possible for the freedom-loving humanity to welcome it.

"The end of armed hostilities is bound to bring to the suffering mankind a sense of profound relief.

TRIBUTE TO CHINA

"I must recall even at the risk of repudiation that National India was the first to raise its voice against the rising tide of Fascism, Nazism and Japanese aggression at a time when some of principal Allies were following policies calculated to encourage them. It is, therefore, National India's legitimate right today to be the first in the field to welcome suppression of reactionary and aggressive forces and to congratulate democratic forces of humanity on their victory over evil powers of reaction and aggression. While, bearing in mind all those whose sufferings have made it possible for the world to breathe in peave again, I offer, on behalf of India, my hearty congratulations to the people of China whose heroic and determined struggle and colossal suffering have now been crowned with success."

"For four years and longer they struggled, unaided by the Great Powers, against overwhelming forces and but for their heroic stand during the years of unequal struggle the world might have had to face an enemy far more powerful than the one now vanquished.

While the peace-loving people the world over may legitimately celebrate the end of this war we must not forget that real peace is still a desideratum. One may ask whether the victorious powers after vanquishing the foes whose greed has been the cause of untold calamities and years of agony, are now in a mood to usher in an era of real peace. If Potsdam is an indication of their present mood, a repetition of Versailles and its consequences cannot be ruled out again. The defeat of Japan brings the fate of the South Asiatic countries to the fore. If they are to relapse into their own bondage this victory will mean nothing to them but a change of masters.

INDIA—THE TEST

"Until the underlying causes of war which pivot on the greed of the powerful and the humiliation and exploitation of the weak and the vanquished are effectively removed this victory may be no more than the false dawn of fugitive peace. The world cannot forget that India has yet to reap the fruits of a truly democratic victory and her struggle for freedom. One-fifth of the human race has yet to occupy its rightful place as a free people. No peace can last long if India is not allowed to function as a free country equal in status to the other great countries of the world.

"DOUG.'S" NOTIFICATION TO HIROHITO

MANILA, August 15 (Reuter): Gen. Douglas MacArthur, today, notified Emperor Hirohito that he has been designated Supreme Commander of Allied Forces empowered "to arrange directly with the Japanese authorities for cessation of hostilities at the earliest practicable date", says Reuter's special correspondent.

WHEN SOVIET WILL LAYDOWN ARMS

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): A Moscow radio broadcast, monitored by Reuter in London, quoted a statement by Gen. Antonov, Soviet Chief of Staff, as saying that "fighting still continues."

Gen. Antonov said: "Fighting will continue until the Japanese actually lay down their arms."

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

The New York Cotton market will remain closed on Wednesday and Thursday 15th and 16th August.

LOCAL QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Aug. 15.

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Mikado Announces Capitulation

Moans All Trends Have Turned Against Japan

ADVISES SUBJECTS NOT TO INDULGE IN FRATERNAL STRIFE

LONDON, August 15.

Emperor Hirohito speaking direct to the Japanese nation by radio for the first time in the natien's history today told the people of Japan that the Potsdam ultimatum had been accepted, says a "Reuter" dispatch.

The Japanese news agency said, according to the United States Office of War Information, "The Emperor was graciously pleased personally to read the Imperial rescript accepting the Potsdam declaration."

The Emperor's statement was as follows: "To our good and loyal subjects: After pondering deeply on the general trend of the world and actual conditions obtaining in our Empire to-day, we have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure.

"We have ordered our Government to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Britain, China and the Soviet Union that our Empire accepts the provisions of their joint declaration."

SOLEMN OBLIGATION

The Emperor added: "To strive for common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as for the security and well-being of our subjects is the solemn obligation, which has been handed down by our Imperial angestors and which we lay close to heart.

"Indeed, we declared war on America and Britain out of our sincere desire to ensure Japan's self-preservation and stabilisation of East Asia, it being far from our thoughts either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandisement.

"But now the war has lasted for nearly four years. Despite the best that has been done by everyone—the gallant fighting of military and naval forces, the diligence and assiduity of our servants of state and the devoted service of our 100,000,000 people—the war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage, while the general trends of the world have all turned against her interests.

"Moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking toll of many innocent lives.

"Should we continue to fight it would not only result in the ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilisation."

Hirohito said: "Such being the case, how are we to save the millions of our subjects, or to ourselves atone before the hallowed spirits of our Imperial ancestors?

"This is the reason why we have ordered the acceptance of the provisions of the joint declaration of the powers. We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our Allied nations of East Asia who have consistently co-operated with the Empire towards the emancipation of East Asia."

Hirohito added: "The thought of those officers and men as well as others who have fallen on the fields of battle, of those who died at their posts of duty, or those who met with (word not heard clearly, but probably (untimely) death and all their bereaved families pains our heart, night and day.

"The welfare of the wounded and war sufferers and of those, who have lost their home and livelihood are objects of our profound solicitude. Hardships and sufferings to which our nation is to be subjected hereafter will certainly be great.

Hirohito added: "We are keenly aware of the inmost feelings of all ye, our subjects. However, it is according to the dictate of time and fate, that we have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all generations to come by enduring the unavoidable and suffering what is insufferable. Having been able to save and maintain the structure of the Imperial State, we are always with ye, our good and loyal subjects, relying upon your sincerity and integrity.

"Beware most strictly of any outbursts of emotion which may engender needless complications or any fraternal contention and strife which may create confusion, lead ye astray and cause you to lose confidence of the world. Let the entire nation continue as one family for generation to generation, ever firm in its faith of the imperishableness of its divine land and mindful of its heavy burden of responsibilities and the long road before it.

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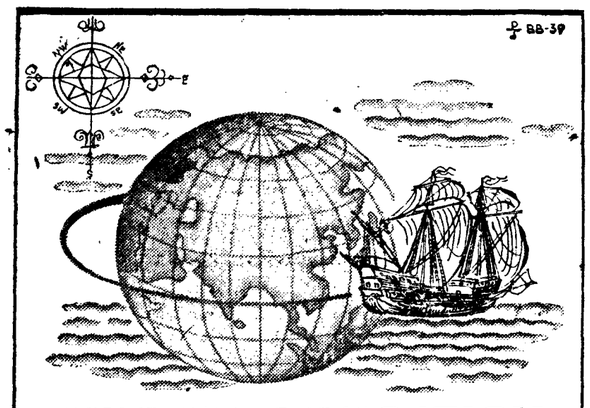

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TANDON-MAHATMA CORRESPONDENCE

Sequel To Gandhiji's Resignation From Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

WARDHAGANJ, August 14. (A.P.I.): In the course of the correspondence that passed in Hindi between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, which was released by Principal Agarwal, Mahatma Gandhi in a letter dated May 28, with regard to his resignation from the Hindi Sahitya Samelan says: "According to my definition Rashtra Bhasha is that which is neither Persianised nor Sanskritised and in which both Hindi and Urdu scripts have a place. According to the Sammelan, Hindi alone is the 'Lingua Franca' in which the Nagri script alone has a national state. Under these circumstances it is desirable that I should resign from the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan for removing all doubts."

After remindink Mahatma that he is a member of the Sammelan for the last 27 years and that there is no fundamental difference between the work of the Sammelan and the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Mr. Tandon says: "Mahatmaji, you propagated Hindi from the national point of view so far and it was your principle that Hindi propaganda was desirable from the national point of view." The Samellan regards Hindi as Rashtra Bhasha and Urdu as one of Hindi's style. But the Sammelan does not oppose your work of carrying on Urdu work along with Hindi. Further, there is no objection for one to be a member of Hindustani Prachar Sabha. Hindustani Academy carries on both Hindi and Urdu scripts and both styles. So there is no occasion for you to resign from the Sammelan but if you do so, your decision will be accepted humbly with great regret.

"Not only yourself but the Secretary of the Hindustani Prachar Sabha and others are members of the Sammelan and so it is unlikely that there will be any opposition".

MAHATMA QUOTES CONGRESS ANALOGY.

Gandhiji in his reply states: "Your meaning as I gather from your letter also agrees with mine according to me Hindustani Prachar Sabha is doing your work; so, it deserves your congratulations. I had also requested you to become a member of the Sabha but you declined. I will resign from the Sammelan in order to serve it more just as I did from the Congress for serving the Congress more."

Mr. Tandon writes in his reply: "As per my reasoning I do not agree with you when you say that every Indian should learn both Hindi and Urdu. Nor do I accept your programme as practicable.

"I am with you in principle that there should be collaboration between Hindi and Urdu but this is not possible till 'Urduwallas' also believe in it. For this, a joint meeting of all representatives and writers from both language institutes is necessary. I hope unity will be established through Hindi.

"For avoiding clash between the Sammelan and the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, I desire that office-bearers of each should be different; but persons can be members of both.

"So far as I recollect you never requested me for joining Hindustani Prachar Sabha nor I refused you by counter proposing Abdul Haque to be a member of the Sammelan in return.

"According to me it is unnecessary for Sabha members to resign from the Sammelan":

MAHATMA'S FINAL SAY.

Gandhiji in a rejoinder asserts: "Tandonji, time has come when I should separate from you. My definition of Hindi has not been properly understood or appreciated. According to me, knowledge of both Hindi and Urdu styles and both scripts—Hindi and Urdu—are included in the Rashtra Bhasha. So my resignation be accepted. While doing Hindustani Prachar Sabha's difficult work, I will serve both Hindi and Urdu."

Tandonji in his reply says: "As per your orders your letter will be placed before the Executive committee of the Sammelan. I have said whatever I had to state in my previous letter."

PLEA FOR POST-WAR PROTECTION FOR INDUSTRIES

Various Controls Must Be Relaxed Gradually, Says Dahanukar

Presiding over the third quarterly general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, the president of the Chamber expressed regret at the failure of the Simla Conference. He hoped that the Labour Party in Great Britain would soon set to itself the task of translating its promises into action by framing a self-evolving constitution for the whole of India. The release of political prisoners and the removal of the ban on the political organisations would, he said, be the proper gesture on the part of the Labour Government.

LOCOMOTIVES AND BOILERS

Mr. Dahanukar further congratulated Government of India for the transfer of the Singbhum Workshops to Tatas for the manufacture of boilers and locomotives which, he said, meant an important step forward so far as railway transport and industrial development of the country are concerned. This would, he observed, help to remedy the great lacuna in the railway transport system of the country.

The speaker further pleaded for the setting up of a Central Rate fixing authority, and the gradual relaxation of various controls.

HOUSING SCARCITY

Regarding the housing scarcity in Bombay, Poona and other big cities, Mr. Dahanukar suggested that early steps should be taken to send back the refugees to their respective countries. Army personnel will naturally be soon going. Although this would help to ease the housing situation to a certain extent, it was necessary that Government should release building materials for civilian use.

In conclusion, the speaker called upon the Government to assure post-war protections to all the industries started in the country during the war.

Mahatmaji Calls For More Intense Work For Harijan Uplift

Persistent Propaganda For Changing Hearts Of Caste Hindus To End Untouchability, He Says

WARDHA, August 14. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi, addressing members of the Harijan Sevak Sangh Central Board, said today that only Caste Hindus and no Harijan should be taken on the excutive of the Sangh, as it was the Caste Hindus who had to atone for their sin of prologing untouchability. Harijans could be members of the Supervisions committee that might be set up for carrying on the work properly.

Replying to a question, Mahatma Gandhi said that he would appreciate the principle of Satyagraha for enforcing the civic rights of Harijans in public places like tanks, wells temples, etc. Hehowever, emphasised that the Harijan Sevak Sangh as an organisation should not be involved in such Satyagraha. Individual Harijan workers might try that remedy with the help of others.

Mahatma Gandhi explained to the members how Harijan work was to be carrier on. persistent propaganda for changing the hearts of the orthodox and Caste Hindus, he said, would greatly help solve the problem of untouchability, which was astigma on Hinduism.

INTENSE WORK NEEDED

To create confidence among Harijans, Mahatma Gandhi went on, Harijan workers had to live amidst Harijans, mix with them study their local and other problems and try to solve them to their satisfaction. The workers should live like the Harijans "so that they can feel that you are one of them."

Mahatma Gandhi emphasised the need for more intensive work for the uplift of Harijans and called for more workers.

'It was a very vast work and needed great patience, energy, time and money, he said.

Earlier, The Harijan Sevak Central Board met under the presidentship of Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru and disposed of routine matters.

"No Party Politics In Appointment Of Supt. Of Urdu Girls' Schools"

S. K. Patil Replies To Charge Of Nepotism In Schools Committee's Appointment

The appointment of a Superintendent of Urdu Girls' schools by the Municipal Schools Committee, which has already caused a great deal of discussion in the Municipal bodies as well as in the press, was raised at a meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday.

The question arose over a letter written to the Mayor by the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, regarding this appointment. The letter stated that there were two candidates in the field viz. Miss S. Usmani, who is a senior Municipal employee serving as headmistress of the R. C. Training institute on a salary of Rs. 180 per month and Miss Zakia Ahmed, junior Inspectress of Schools drawing a salary of Rs. 120. The letter further stated that the appointment should in fitness go to the selected candidate and also that the Muslim members of the Schools Committee had unanimously supported her candidature. The letter claimed that in a matter concerning Muslim education, their wishes should be respected and the deserving candidate appointed.

It may be stated that Miss Zakia Ahmed has already been appointed to the post.

Mr. Salebhai Abdul Kadar, Chairman of the Schools Committee, moved that the letter be recorded.

CHARGE AGAINST SECRETARY

Speaking on the motion Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hussein made a bitter complaint against the manner in which the Schools Committee was discharging its administrative duties. He particularly complained against what he regarded as discriminating treatment meted out by the Secretary of the Committee to the Urdu section. Among other things he alleged that Mrs. Sajjad Zahir had resigned from the committee's employment because of the way she had been treated. He also alleged that in various other matters, the Secretary of the Schools Committee was misleading the members.

Coming to the present case he said that he realised that so long as democracy existed the voice of the majority must prevail. But the majority must bear in mind firstly, that it was bound to have regard for the due claims of justice and secondly that it must respect the opinion of the minority, particularly in a matter which concerned them most.

He said that he would not even mind a non-Muhammedan being appointed to the post, but the appointment should be based on the just claims of the candidate.

"CLEAR CASE OF NEPOTISM"

Mr. Naushir Bharucha strongly resented the idea of a constituted political body interfering in the affairs of the Corporation. He had little difficulty in agreeing with the view that it was wrong to override the claims of a senior member; but it was also wrong to allow a political party to interfere in a matter which was the exclusive preserve of the Corporation.

Mr. M. V. Donde regretted that party considerations were playing so much of a part in this matter. But viewing it purely as an administrative matter he could not congratulate the Schools Committee on its decision. It was a clear case of nepotism.

He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that the subject be referred again to the Schools Committee for report.

Dr. Sohrab Mehta seconded and Mr. Muncherji E. Joshi supported the amendment.

NO PARTY CONSIDERATION

Mr. S. K. Patil intervening in the debate said that the Bombay Corporation had the unique privilege of being elected on a system of joint electorates. It had also built up a tradition of an impartial and non-communal approach to the question of appointments. He cited various instances where he and the Congress Party had shown special concern for the interests of the minorities. He was always prepared to listen to any complaints from Mr. Mirza Akhtar Hussein, if it was alleged that the voting strength of the Congress Party was being used to suppress any legitimate claim. But the present case had been exaggerated out of all proportion. The candidate who had been selected was M.A., L.T. while the other candidate was a B.Sc., L.T. and the rules governing the appointment definitely mentioned an 'Arts Degree' as an essential qualification. He did not claim that there was a very wide difference between them. It was narrow and even an error of judgment could not be ruled out. But he categorically denied that the appointment had been made out of party consideration. No Municipal employee could be a member of a political party.

He also assured the House that as soon as there was a popular Government his party would take steps to see that the Schools Committee was put on the same basis as the other Statutory Committees and that it would not have any powers of appointment.

Earlier the Corporation elected Mr. Dayabhai V. Patel to the Bombay University Senate. Mr. D. R. Gharpure was elected to the Managing Committee of the K. E. M. Hospital, Mr. Khimji Madan Bhujporia to the Works Committee, Mr. Asok R. Mehta to the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee and Mr. K. L. Borkar to the Markets and Gardens Committee.

********** TOTAL ABOLITION OF PRESS CENSORSHIP **********

NEW DELHI, August 15 (A.P.I.)—It is understood that total abolition of Press Censorship in India is being considered here.

An official announcement is expected in a day or two.

****

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Reserve Fund over.....Rs. 25,00,000
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SUN is the only powerful planet that can uproot these diseases for ever. The present science of treatment also admits the curative value of the sun-rays. Patients, despaired of all treatments, please come down or write their present state of the disease. It is the only place where patients are successfully treated under this new theory.

Amiya Bala Devi

SAHARPUR OUSHADHALAYA

NAGPUR B. & A. RY.

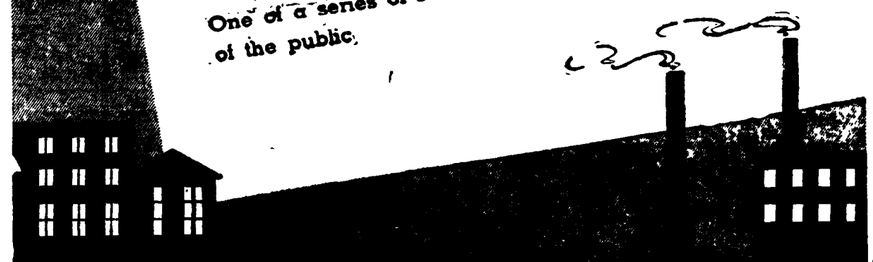
FACT No. 2

HERE and there, where the cause of the present cloth 'famine' is discussed, the point is often made that the situation would improve if India's handloom industry were supplied with adequate supplies of yarn with which to produce cloth to supplement the output of the mills.

Is it true that the handloom industry is not receiving adequate supplies of yarn? Indeed, no! More than 500 million pounds of yarn, representing about 31% of the total yarn output of the Indian Cotton Textile Industry, is now available to the handloom weavers and other users as against an average of 398 million pounds pre-war. The handloom industry can produce, with the yarn now available, about 2,500 million yards of cloth which represents an increase of a little over 30% on its pre-war average production.

These facts and figures demonstrate that India's cotton textile Industry now provides more yarn for the handloom industry than before the war.

One of a series of statements of fact for the information of the public.



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THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY

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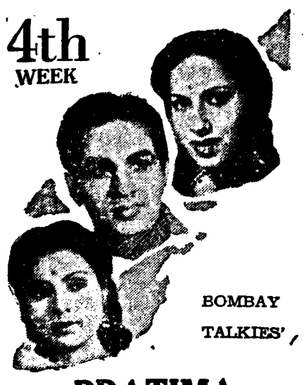
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 December, 2016

4th WEEK



BOMBAY TALKIES'

PRATIMA

Starring: Swarnalata, Dileep Kumar, Shahnawaz, Jyoti

MAJESTIC

Daily: 4, 7, 10 P.M. Sat. Sun. 1 P.M.

Advance Booking— 10 A.M. to 12 Noon, 4 to 6 P.M.

Boy—I am unlucky Father!

Father—Why, boy?

Boy—Because you still did not pay me to see

SHREE

Krishnarjun Yuddha

AT

NOVELTY CINEMA

5TH WEEK

Daily at 4, 7 & 10 p.m.

KARDAR'S GEET IN FIFTH WEEK

AT MINERVA

NIRMALA—SHAHU MODAK

Daily: 4, 7 & 10

Matinees at 1-0 on Sundays & Holidays

Advance Booking: 10 to 12

ENTERING IN THE 9TH WEEK OF 'HOUSEFUL' SHOWS FROM TOMORROW

PRAKASH'S Historical Hit

VIKRAMADITYA

Direction: VIJAY BHATT

PRITHVIRAJ, PREM ADIB, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, RATNAMALA.

Mat. at 1 on Fri., Sat., Sun. Daily: 4, 7, 10

SUPER

Advance Booking:— 9 to 11, 5 to 6, 7-15 to 8-15

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THE CARAVAN MARCHES ON!

Laila Majnu

15th WEEK at

CENTRAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Matinees at 1-0 on Sun., Holidays Plan Open 10 to 12, 3 to 6

Today Matinee at 1 p.m.

SHE HAS TAKEN CREDIT!

A DILEMMA Before India Now Solved By her See her in Laxmi's Breezy Comedy—

LAXMI PRODUCTIONS

Miss DEVI

With: LEELA DESAI, SURENDRA, JAGDISH etc.,

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Now Running to Packed Houses at

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INDRA PICTURES RELEASE Bombay Release Through DAWLAT CORP. LTD.

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"It drew cheers, which were entirely deserved" says the London Daily Express. Henry V will also draw cheers when you will see at the EXCELSIOR CINEMA Today.—it is the perfect film for all tastes. Book now.

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NALA DAMAYANTI

SHOBHANA PRITHVIRAJ

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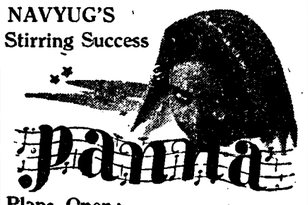

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Plans Open: 10 to 12, 4 to 6 P. M.

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KRISHNA Daily: 4, 7, 10 P. M.

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DEEWAR

Starring: PRITHVIRAJ, UZRA, DAMAYANTI.

Rates As Usual

Plans Open

Royal Opera House

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"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"

Remember that no one is TOO OLD for exercise.

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just drop a card with your full address. I will send you immediately my fully illustrated Book. "MY SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF GRADUATED PHYSICAL CULTURE" post free. This wonderful booklet gives a new knowledge to more than a "million people" all over the world how to regain health, strength and vitality. Why not order it immediately and lead a happy and healthy life.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 8, 2001
Muslim: Ramjan 7, 1364
Parsi: Aspandarmad 17, 1314
Sunrise: 7-20 a.m. Sunset: 8-6 p.m.
High tide: 6-11, 16-28. Low tide: 11-29 24-32.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

VISHA MODH VANIK DEATH

The death of Mrs. Sarlaben, the wife of Ishwarlal Shamdas Chokshi (of the National Trading Co.) has occurred on Wednesday, the 15th August 1945. The consolation meeting will take place to-day (Thursday) 16-8-45 at 6 o'clock (N.S.T.) at his residence, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Sicka Nagar Block C-5.

To-day's Engagements

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER: Second quarterly general meeting at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in the office of the Chamber.

MAZDAZNAN public lecture by Mr. R. N. Banaji on "Optics: Ancient and Modern Researches of Radiation and Light" to-day at 6-15 p.m. at Alexandra Girls' School Hall, Waudby Road.

SILVERFISH: Mrs. Sutton will speak on "Publicity and Propaganda" to-day at 6-15 p.m.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT: Mr. Stanley Jepson will speak on "Pictorial Journalism" at 6-30 p.m. to-day at Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge. Miss Frene Talyarkhan will preside.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: Natya Vihar will present "Studies in Dramatic Art" by leading stage and screen artistes at 6 p.m. to-day in the College Hall. Old and present 'bona fide' Xavierites and those connected with the Marathi Literary Society should take invitation cards from the Secretaries of Natya Vihar between 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. to-day at the College Hall.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLITICS, ECONOMICS & SOCIOLOGY Study circle in Sociology will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p. m. at Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, (near Marwadi Vidyalaya), Bombay, 4. Mr. J. J. Panakal of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences will speak on the "Problem of Prostitution."

TODAY'S CITY FATHERS' MEETING ABANDONED

The meeting of the Corporation proposed to be called for to-day (Thursday) has been abandoned, as that day has been declared by Government as a public holiday, viz., Victory Holiday. The next meeting of the Corporation will be held here on Monday, August 20 at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time).

BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS') ASSOCIATION LTD.: Members of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers') Association, Ltd., should close their Hundi and other business on Thursday and Friday (16th and 17th instant) being Victory Days.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSN: The Association will remain closed today (Thursday) and Friday respectively on account of V-J Holidays.

NANA SHANKARSHET ANNIVERSARY: The 80th Nana Shankarshet anniversary will be celebrated in different parts of the province as follows:—

IN BOMBAY: At the Wagle Memorial Hall, Chikitsak Samuha High School, at 7 p.m. to-day, when the Mayor of Bombay will preside and Mrs. Kusum D. Umrootkar, Mr. Sushil S. Kavalekar, Prof. K. R. Potdar, and Mr. R. B. Sapre will address the meeting.

AT DADAR: To-day at 9-30 p.m. in the Kitte Bhandari Hall when Rao Bahadur Bole will preside.

AT THANA: On Sunday, August 19, at the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya at 5-30 p.m. when D. D. Nakva will preside and Prin. V. K. Joshi and Mrs. Sumatibai Parsanis will address the gathering.

AT ALIBAG: On Sunday, August 19, when Prof. D. S. Umrootkar and Sridhar Ganesh Devrukhkar will address the meeting.

JOIN CONGRESS SEVIKA AND KUMARIKA DAL

Enrolment At Jinnah Hall between 4-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m. Every Week Day

IDDYA VIDYADAYINEE SCHOOL, SURATKAL, (S.K.)

A meeting of the old students of the Iddya Vidyadayinee School-Suratkal will be held on Sunday the 19th instant at 10 a.m. at the premises of the Eastern Art Studio, 2/22 Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"EFFICIENCY CLUB": Owing to Victory holidays the inaugural meeting of the Efficiency Club fixed for Thursday, the 16th has been postponed to Wednesday, the 22nd at 6 p.m., Conference Hall, Electric House, Bombay.

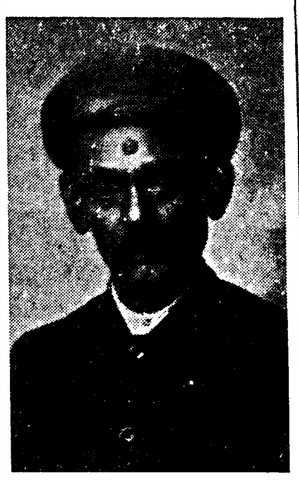
GUDUKULA SCHOLAR HONOURED

Syt. Haridatta Vedalankar, Professor of theology and comparative study of religions in the Gurukula University Kangri (Hardwar) was awarded a prize of Rs. 1,250 by the Benge Hindi Mandal, literary society of Calcutta upon his recently written book named "Hindu Vivah Mimansa" evolution of Hindu Marriage.

BARGEMEN SCORE SUCCESS

Country-crafts workers in the Bombay Harbour, who were on strike since August 7, in response to the call of their Union, resumed work on Sunday last, as a result of an amicable settlement brought about between the Union and the boat-owners, through the mediation of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central).

MAHRATTA HEROES HONOURED: Mahratta heroes of the war were honoured in Bombay at a gathering held on Sunday at the Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, when the Raja of Aundh presided. Silver medals were distributed to the soldiers present. A ballad recital by a Mahratta poet on Yeshwant Ghadge, the first Mahratta, V.C., lent a solemn touch to the function.



Mr. Bhagwantrao Parelkar, Municipal Corporator, who expired recently.

School Boys' Donation To Pherozeshah Mehta Fund

The staff and the students of Proprietary and Fort High School, Chandanwadi, observed Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Day on the 4th. On that day two meetings were held in the school premises and in which the Principals, Messrs. K. T. Shroff and S. K. Vyas, and the teachers of the school made speeches eulogising the meritorious services rendered by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to this great city of Bombay and to our motherland, India. In the meetings the fund was started and a sum of Rs. 51 was collected by way of voluntary contribution.

Abdul Quayum To Preside Over "A" Ward Political Conference

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 'A' Ward District Political Conference was held on Saturday last, at the Ward Congress Office.

The Conference has been provisionally fixed for September 30 and it is hoped that Acharya Narendra Deo will inaugurate it and Mr. Abdul Quayum will preside over it.

Various sub-committees such as Finance, Drafting, Arrangement, Propaganda and Publicity have been formed.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOPS WILL BE CLOSED TOMORROW

The Government Grain Shops and the Government Godowns at DeLisle Road and the Skim Milk Distribution Centres in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District will remain closed tomorrow (Friday).

OPTICAL TRADE'S DEMAND: A plea for the exemption of the optical profession and trade from the operations of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, and the Consumers Goods Distribution (Control) Order, was made before the Hon. Sir Mohammed Azizul Haque, Member of Commerce, Industries and Civil Supplies, Government of India, at Bombay, on Tuesday, by a deputation of the All-India Opticians Association, led by Mr. Homi N. Guzder, President of the Association.

SUBURBAN SOCIAL SERVICE: Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, Joint Secretaries, Bombay Suburban Social Service League, writes: Sir Rustom P. Masani and Mr. Shanti Kumar Morarji have enrolled themselves as Patrons of the League by paying a donation of Rs. 1,000 each. The Borivli Sports Club, the Vile Parle Gujarati Mandali and the Kandivlee Vyayam Mandir have been affiliated to the League. We appeal to the public-spirited philanthropists to donate liberally, and to the various Social Service institutions in the Bombay Suburban District to get themselves affiliated to the League, to enable it to carry on its manifold activities vigorously. Particulars about the League may be obtained from Jt. Secretaries, K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Building, 136, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF INDIA: The Society is contemplating to arrange in Bombay, a series of discussions on the question papers set in the examinations of the Institute of Actuaries, London, during the past few years. Students intending to take advantage of this are requested to write to Mr. K. A. Pandit, Honorary Secretary, Churchgate House, 2nd Floor, Churchgate Street.

BOMBAY WOOL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION: A tea party was held in honour of Mr. Charles Lister, President of the Bombay Wool Merchants' Association, at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday last prior to his impending departure for Europe. Mr. Doongursee, Vice-President and Mr. Haji E. Dossa, Hon. Secretary, eulogised the services rendered by the President to the Association. The President, thanked the members for their co-operation during his term of office in suitable terms.

TODAY ON RADIO

THURSDAY AUGUST 16.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8.0 a.m. News (H). 8-15 News (E). 8.30 Susheela Vardharajan. 8-45 Violin. 8.50 News (M). 9.0 News (G). 9.10 To-morrow. 9-15 Rangnath Jadhav and Party. 9-30 Instr. Melodies. 9-45 Gangabai Rao. 12-30 p.m. Songs (H). 12.45 News (M). 12.50 News (G). 12.55 News (H). 1-0 Selections. 1-30 News (E). 1.40 Music. 2-30 For Women. 4.20 School Broadcast. 5.0 Gangabai Rao. 5.15 Gat Tora on Tabla. 5-30 Y. W. Ranade. 5-45 Topical Talk. 5.55 Locals. 6-0 Abdul Samad Khan. 6.30 News (E). 6.40 News (H). 6-45 Y. W. Ranade. 7-0 History in the making (G). 7.15 Susheela Vardharajan. 7.45 Rangnath Jadhav and Party. 8-0 Bhavgeet. 8-15 News (M). 8.30 News (G) 8.45 At Your Request. 9.0 News (H). 9.20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay. 9-40 "Malhar" on Sitar. 9-45 Sports Review (E). 10.0 Esther Trindade: Pianoforte. 10.15 Interlude. 10-20 Maneck Bamboat: Soprano. 10.30 Dominic Pereira and his Radio Quartet.

City Scenes On Eve Of V-J Day

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Happiness and relief were well nigh in Bombay, at the news of the cessation of hostilities. Though the official Victory—J. Day is in the future, a few sirens from ships, trumpeted the glad news in the night hours; some rockets were also shot up from anchored vessels illumining the skies with multi-colours; a few trams of the B.E.S.T. brightly illuminated by hundreds of electric bulbs, ran on the tracks in a trail of glory; the G.P.O., Central Telegraph B. B. and C. I. and other buildings, were beflagged and flood-lit.

Hilarity in the evening in bars and dance halls, was reminiscent of the celebrations characteristic of New Years Eve.

All India Radio Bombay V. J. Programme

Today (Thursday) AIR Bombay will be celebrating V-J Day with a number of special programmes. At 8-30 a.m. will be relayed from Delhi, His Majesty, the King's broadcast. From 11-00 a.m. to 11-20 a.m. Victory songs will be broadcast first in Marathi and then in Gujerati. A musical composition entitled 'Vijay' will be broadcast by AIR Orchestra under the direction of D. Amel.

At 4-20 p.m. a Documentary feature in Gujerati written by V. N. Parekh will be broadcast. At 7-00 p.m. Mr. N. L. Barot will talk in Gujerati on "Peace on Earth." At 9-45 p.m. listeners will hear Walter D. Shackleton of United State's Office of War Information expressing his personal tribute to the men who fought for America.

Mr. Shackleton's talk will be followed by recordings of 'Battlehymn of Republic.' At 10-00 p.m., separate programmes will be presented on Medium-wave and Short wave.

On Mediumwave, Bombay, will present Charles Gardner and his Orchestra in a selection of 'Music of the Allied Nations.' On Shortwave a play entitled 'Pagar' will be presented at 10-00 p.m. and 10-30 p.m. Sushila Wardharajan will broadcast Indian music.

WELFARE OF SERVICEMEN

POONA, Aug. 14.—Work for the welfare of Indian Servicemen and ex-Servicemen and their families will be reviewed at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmens' Board in Poona on 27th inst. under the chairmanship of Mr. MacLachlan, Commissioner, Central Division. The Board has four funds at its disposal from which assistance is granted to families and dependents of ex-Servicemen and Servicemen.

REWARD Rs. 500

World's Greatest Herbal Invention of the 20th Century A wonder of the wonders. A boon for ladies and gents Hair-Kill Lotion

Daily Shave, no longer a necessity Throw away your razors.

The lotion is absolutely harmless and without any after effects. It has the rare property of removing the hair from the roots leaving the skin soft, smooth and velvety People of both sexes use HAIR KILL LOTION throughout India and Ceylon and highly speak of its miraculous results. To make it popular it is priced at Rs 3 packing and postage extra. A cash reward of Rs. 500 would be offered to any public man who proves the ingenuineness of the testimonials. Order now lest you be disappointed.

IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE, P.B. 61, (B.C.B.) LAHORE.

Read What a Sessions Judge Writes For Prof. Bopara

Prof. Bopara met me after 10 years and I found his predictions alright and what he has told almost proved correct. He possesses good psychic power, I recommend him to all.

Forewarned is Forearmed

SERVICE TO HUMANITY IS SERVING GOD

WHO SAYS THAT FUTURE DOES NOT COME OUT TRUE? WHY WORRY FOR FUTURE? CONSULT PROF. BOPARA SCIENTIFIC PALMIST possessing YOGIC Power. Charges moderate. Trial Solicited.

Prof. M. B. BOPARA,

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Time: 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

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U. P. CIRCLE:—Delhi, New Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meston Road (Cawnpore).

BIHAR CIRCLE:—Patna, Patna City, Jamshedpur, Sakchi, Chaibasa, Jharia, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur.

ASSAM CIRCLE:—Gauhati, Dhubri, Tezpur, Shillong, Nowgong.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL TRUST, LTD.

THE ASIAN AIR ASSOCIATES

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and

THE AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA,

have received the news of Victory over Japan with great joy and happiness. They share with the peace-loving peoples of the World, hope for a new and better world in the future.

Wavell House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The cause of freedom has in it a recuperative power and virtue which can draw from misfortune new hope and new strength.

—Winston Churchill.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE VITAL ISSUE

It is over at last. Japan has accepted the Allied terms, that is to say, acknowledged defeat and surrendered herself to the mercy and justice of her conquerors. The end of the war with Japan and, with it, her own end as a great Power, marks the end of a striking era full of achievements varying from brilliant to repugnant and revolting. Not much more than seventy years ago Japan was a country with a small population and altogether backward economically and industrially. She had no contact with the outside world. Within seventy years Japan worked miracles, matching in progress and powers, the biggest and greatest in the world. In fact, Japan became one of the "Big Powers", and the only Asiatic Power which compelled recognition as their equal by the great States of Europe and America. Ambition and greed, however, worked like poison into the Japanese system, forcing the country to rush headlong on the road of cynical aggression and inhuman cruelties against a weak and innocent people. There is no doubt that Asia was proud of Japan because Japan had vindicated Asia's self-respect. An Asiatic feels not only pity for Japan but also a sense of almost personal tragedy at her fall. But he also recalls the last twelve or thirteen years, if no more, and experiences a sense of relief that Japan has received her due as a cruel aggressor against China—Pearl Harbour came long after.

This has been in a very real sense China's war. America is the leader in victory and deservedly so because the decisive stages of the war, beginning on December 7, 1941, were fought predominantly by American men and American resources. But China has suffered long and fought long unarmed, almost ill armed against the aggressor. In the process China has lost infinitely more than any of her Allies and endured agonies that were not, in any comparable degree, the lot of America, Britain or Russia. While, therefore, acknowledging the great, the almost wonderful contribution of America, it must be insisted that victory over Japan is first and foremost China's victory and that, more than any of her Allies, China is entitled to the full and just fruits of it. We have acknowledged, as we must, the magnificent contribution of the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand have also played their part. But India, too, has contributed, and contributed a distinctly major share, in the successful fight against the aggression and imperialism of Japan. And India, too, is entitled to a say in the future not only of Japan but also of the entire region known as South-East Asia.

And this brings us to the most fundamental and most vital issue arising out of the defeat of Japan. Why and what for was the war fought against Japan? Was it merely a struggle between rival imperialisms for domination, political and economic, over South-East Asia or did millions of human beings shed their blood and bear many an otherwise intolerable trial in pursuit of some higher and nobler objective? So far as India is concerned it can be asserted without the slightest fear of any contradiction that there is no Indian party, no group, no individual, nay, not a single one of India's two million soldiers, who will say that India made her contribution to the war in order that Japanese-held regions and territories be "liberated" from Japan not into freedom but into the domination of European imperialist Powers in whatever shape or guise. This war, if it has been worth the price, has been fought in the cause of freedom and democracy for all. That, indeed, has been the oft-repeated profession of the victors themselves—till they found that the tide had decisively turned in their favour. It is due to this reversal of attitude—only yesterday Mr. Attlee spoke in his "victory" broadcast of "our territories"—that the question poses itself conspicuously: What has the war been fought for? Unless the victors revise the answer that triumph has tempted them to, the principles of democracy, justice and honour have also been destroyed along with the power of imperial Japan. And the future, so far from being assured, has been gravely jeopardised. Let there be no mistake: Peace and happiness can never reign in this world as long as the concept and practice of domination by one people over any other remains. An explosion will eventually be inevitable. By using the inhuman weapon of the atomic bomb the Allies have betrayed some of the ideals for which they have professed to wage the war and, in the act of winning it, have almost lost it. They have only added one more irrefutable proof that modern war is inhuman and indiscriminate and that its first casualties are international commitments and pledges. As we pointed out the other day, it is either tragic self-delusion or conscious hypocrisy to claim that air bombing has ever confined itself to "industrial" or "military" targets or that it can ever so confine itself. The only hope of the escape of humanity from the horrors of the atomic bomb is not only its outlawing as a weapon of war but also the abandonment, by international consent, of the whole idea of war itself. And such international consent is only possible when the Big Powers set an example to others by renouncing all imperialistic ambitions which have constituted the causes of wars and self-regarding adherence to which prevents the ushering in of a new era of peace and freedom for all the peoples of the world. The gravity of the issue raised by the fall of Japan and the reactions of the victors brings us back to the question of India's right. She is entitled to full and effective representation at the Peace Conference, the real India and not the India represented by the present Government. No excuse can stand in the way for the simple and sufficient reason that on the subject of the future peace there is no difference between Indian parties, groups or individual. India is entitled to representation by right and also for the sake of future peace in Asia—the peace that is so seriously threatened if the ambitions of the Imperialists among the victors are not firmly challenged.

King's Speech And India

H. M. the King's speech from the Throne on the opening of Parliament made but a brief and almost casual reference to India. "In accordace with the promises", said His Majesty, "already made to my Indian peoples, my Government will do their utmost to promote, in conjunction with the leaders of Indian opinion, early realisation of full self-Government in India". The reference is in the familiar, vague and non-committal manner. But as the end of the war meant, according to those very promises, that the time had come more for immediately implementing rather than reiterating them and as the Labour Party, now in power, is committed by its election pledges to definite proposals, the King's speech might well have embodied them just as it has embodied the Party's radical proposals of nationalising the coal-mining industry and bringing the Bank of England under public ownership.

The Labour Government's studied reticence on India these many days and the failure of any definite announcement in the King's speech will naturally raise doubts and suspicions in the minds of many Indians as to whether the new Government is really earnest about this country. It may be that the Government is intensely preoccupied with urgent but revolutionary programmes at home and has to proceed with great caution. But the Indian problem is surely not something that does not concern Britain vitally. The days are gone when India's co-operation could be assumed to be a matter of course. We would warn the Labour Government that it would be most unwise to continue the present policy of drift in India. By not including a definite and generous offer in the King's speech the Government has missed an excellent opportunity to enthuse the Indian people. It may yet make amends and announce such an offer in a few days. Indians will not tolerate indifference and procrastination on the part of Britain in honouring her promises of complete freedom to them. Having bled to make other nations free, they are not going to be satisfied with mere reiteration of promises, with anything less than immediate freedom.

Frankly Speaking

Another Fast?

Gandhiji is reported to have said to some Harijan workers that "yet another fast is in store for him but he does not know when and for what purpose he will start it." As the report has not been contradicted it may be presumed to be accurate. If so, it is surely most distressing news, particularly because people do not know what they can do or say to avert the fast. As he is our leaders' leader and is often adamant about what he considers the dictates of his inner voice, many capable of influencing him may think it futile to attempt to do so. That would be a serious mistake. Those who feel there is no justification for any fast ought to do their duty by reasoning with him. For ourselves, we feel we must say that for Gandhiji to undertake any long fast in his present age and health is tempting nature and a disservice to the country, which regards his life as a national asset that ought not to be trifled with. Nay, the fast will be a disservice to the world, which now needs, more than ever before, his ceaseless personal preaching of the gospel of Non-violence and Truth. We must also add that, when Gandhiji only feels that a fast is in store for him but does not know why he must fast or when, it is sheer morbid feeling caused by ill-health or an obsession caused by intense prolonged brooding over unwelcome happenings. Gandhiji should at least concede the possibility of this being a correct diagnosis and should let his friends take him out of a depressing thought-complex and to a pleasanter enviornment. Gandhiji may also be so kind as to say what precisely makes him feel that another fast is in store for him.

Zionist "Demands"

Inspired by its own "ideals" and the sympathy for its cause in America and Britain, the World Zionist Conference, which met in London, has declared war on the 1939 White Paper. It has repudiated the White Paper and endorsed the demands of the Jewish Agency in Palestine to the effect that "the Agency be empowered to bring to Palestine as many Jews as necessary to settle and to develop the country" and that immediate decision be taken to establish Palestine as a Jewish State. An international loan is contemplated to finance the objectives and we have no doubt that it will be easily raised. The demands of the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Conference are, of course, outrageously unjust. But it should be remembered that a Labour Government has come into power in Britain and most of its leaders are as enthusiastic about the "Cause" as Jews and Zionists themselves. We again urge that India, particularly Indian Muslims, should challenge Zionist pretensions and claims.

Welcome Agreement

Wednesday brought us two items of good news. The first was, of course, the surrender by Japan. The second was the announcement from Moscow that a Russo-Chinese agreement had been concluded between Generalissimo Stalin and Dr. T. V. Soong. Eclipsed as it must be by the victorious end of the second World War and restoration of peace to a war-torn world, the Moscow agreement is by no means an unimportant development. The terms of the agreement are not yet known. But the personalities of the negotiators entitle us to assume that they are mutually satisfactory. China's most urgent needs are internal peace—so gravely menaced by the threat of civil war—and understanding with the Soviet Union. The agreement, we hope, guarantees China against the former and ensures the latter without any prejudice to Chinese interests. That is why we heartily welcome the agreement.

Petain Condemned

So Marshal Petain has been condemned to death with a recommendation by the Court that because of his old age, the death sentence should not be carried out. It is a pity. The Marshal was undoubtedly a defeatist. He was also a Right reactionary, a failing shared, incidentally, by a number of Allied statesmen. But he was a patriot according to his own coloured lights. He certainly was not a traitor who consciously and deliberately betrayed France or sold her to Germany. He blundered grievously but he did not deserve to be branded as a traitor. A nominal sentence would have sufficed on a less serious charge, for, to a man of his eminent past, the disgrace involved would have been ample punishment.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The man who is always hunting trouble never has need to borrow any.

*

Never tell a man that his boy looks like his mother if he owes you money.

*

If every man were taken at his own valuation there wouldn't be half enough halos to go around.

*

Sympathy is all right in its place, but there are times when a kick would be far more effective.

*

A silent man often has a reputation for knowing about ten times as much as he really does know.

*

A woman who probably knows says that it is far more satisfactory to wait for a husband before marriage than it is afterward.

RADAR REMEDY FOR ATOMIC BOMB

LONDON, Aug. 15 (Reuter).

The atomic bomb, or more likely, the atomic rocket as a weapon of future wars, has an answer in equally powerful anti-atomic artillery made possible by progress in the development of Radar, according to the "Daily Mail" air correspondent today.

A new kind of rocket bearing an atom-splitting warhead and propelled by atomic energy, will be used for long-range bombardment in future, he says. It will be launched from the homeland or an aggressor nation and controlled all its way to the target along a Radar beam.

To beat it, the same Radar could be used in two ways: first it could give instant warning of the atom rocket as soon as it was launched. Secondly, it could provide a beam which automatically contacting the rocket and "sticking" to it, would guide to it an even faster atom shell propelled by atomic energy.

Thus, says the correspondent, it would be a case of atom rocket versus atom shell. The theory is that they would meet with an almighty explosion high enough above the earth to obviate the surface damage or injury.

Russians Complete Occupation Of Sakhalin

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15 (U. P.A.)—The Tokyo Radio said today it was understood that Russian troops virtually had completed the occupation of the southern half of Sakhalin island (Karafuto).

Lord Moyne Murder Echo

CAIRO, Aug. 15 (Reuter). A number of service personnel including women and at least one prominent member of the Jewish military organisation were arrested in Palestine and Egypt recently in connection with the murder of Lord Moyne, British Minister Resident in the Middle East, for which two Palestinian Jews were hanged early this year, it is disclosed now. The confession of a Jew led to the arrests and much additional information.

INDIANS PROVED BETTER-FIGHTERS THAN JAPS

Viceroy In Broadcast Thanks Those Who Saved, India From Jap Invasion

NEW DELHI, August 15 (A.P.I.)—"The greatest and most destructive war in history has been ended by the unconditional surrender of the eastern agressor, Japan, who has suffered the same well-deserved fate as the western aggressor, Germany," said the Viceroy in a broadcast speech on V-J Day.

The Viceroy continuing said: "Japan, with her insensate ambition and militarism, was a real, close and deadly menace to India; and her defeat is in a special sense India's victory. I think there are comparatively few who realise the peril in which India stood during the summer of 1942, or have fully appreciated what the consequences of a Japanese invasion would have been."

The Viceroy then traced Japan's long and wanton record of aggression beginning in 1931 till the United States joined the war.

The Viceroy continuing said: "Japan's dream of the empire of the east, perhaps of the world, lasted little more than one year. In her complete disregard of one of the great symbols of man's progress towards higher things, the International Red Cross; in her brutal treatment of war prisoners, of civilian internees, and of the peoples of the countries she occupied, Japan has shown that she wears the trappings of civilization over a barbarian's soul.

INDIANS BETTER THAN JAPS

"The myth of Japanese naval and military supremacy has also been completely exploded. Her boasted navy, handled with little skill, was outfought and destroyed piecemeal; her air force was shown to be much inferior both in men and material to the Allied squadrons; her land forces, once their tricks were learnt and countered, were decisively defeated."

"The warriors of India have shown themselves in skill and physique better men and finer fighters than their half-civilized enemies.

THEY SAVED US FIRST

"Today marks our deliverance from many and great dangers. Let us then remember first our fighting men who saved us—our soldiers, our sailors, our airmen—of whom India may well be proud. They came in their thousands from the Provinces and States of India, from the borders of Afghanistan to the shores of the Indian Ocean. Their ranks were swelled by the gallant soldiers of our old and loyal friend, Nepal. Today the valour and skill of the Indian Army is acclaimed all over the world. Let us also remember our merchant seamen who faced such dangers to keep open our main line of communication. Let us remember those who fell in our defence in the words of a famous Greek epigram written nearly 2,500 years ago, of which the following is a translation:

"If these had not been steadfast, smoke and fire had risen from our city to the sky;

"Freedom for us, their sons, was their desire,

"Themselves they chose among the brave to die."

THANKS TO TOILERS AND HELPERS

"Let us remember too the toilers in the factory and in the field who through these hard years have sustained us and our armies. Let us remember the efforts of the A.R.P. workers, the railwaymen and others who so well played their part. India can indeed claim a large share of the victory both in the west and the east. To all those, whether in high office or humble duty, officials and non-officials, women as well as men, who have contributed to the victory by their steadfastness, courage and hard work; to the Princes of India who have made such a notable contribution—to all these I give grateful thanks on behalf of India for having brought this country safely through the great crisis.

I give thanks also on behalf of India to our helpers and Allies, to Britain whose people never lost hope in the darkest hour, to the United States of whose magnificent services in the common cause we in India know so much, to the stubborn people of Russia, and to our indomitable neighbour China. We owe a debt of deep gratitude to the great war leaders of these countries, and to their peoples.

OPTIMISTIC FUTURE

"And now what of the future? Peace will bring no easy solution of our many problems, political, social and economic. We have endured nearly six years of war, and there are many who are strained and weary. But we cannot yet afford relaxation; remember that our real tasks are still ahead. Our gratitude to those who saved us, to the rank and file of our fighting forces, to our peasants and workers, must be shown not in mere words but in action to improve their lot.

"May we be given courage and understanding to use bravely and wisely the peace they have won for us."

BIG CLEANING-UP JOB AHEAD IN S.-E. ASIA

KANDY, Aug. 15 (A. P. I.) Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Commander, South-East Asia, disclosed in a broadcast today that the Japanese surrender came just as the troops under his command were preparing to launch a new invasion. He did not say where the blow would have fallen. Addressing British, Indian and Empire troops in the S.E.A.C. Theatre, Admiral Mountbatten added: "The invasion would have been the biggest blow against vital Japanese positions in our theatre."

"To all who have served under me I wish to express my deep admiration and gratitude.

"Early release is not possible for all. There will be great movement problems. The ending of war does not remove the bottleneck of internal transportation in India nor the need for replacements from younger classes to relieve some of the time-expired. You must trust the Government to bring home as many as possible and as early as possible, but you must not expect the impossible. There is still a big cleaning-up job to be done in South-East Asia.

In a separate broadcast, Admiral Mountbatten paid a tribute to American forces, formerly under his command, and American Generals who worked with him.

GOOD NEWS FOR CHINESE REFUGEES

CHUNGKING, August 15 (Reuter): Three airlines and four motor transport routes have been planned by Government here to speed the return to their homes of 80,000 war refugees here. Fifty transport planes operating between major cities will be able to carry passengers at a rate of nearly 30,000 a month, while 1,000 lorries and cars on similar routes will be able to transport 30,000 passengers a month.

REQUISITION ORDER QUASHED

Writ Of Prohibition Not Abolished

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bhagwati)

Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat .... Petitioners

v.

The Collector of Bombay & Another .... Respondents

The petitioner—firm consisting of three partners, Sir Padampat Singhania and his two brothers, carried on business at several places. Since 1941, they had rented a flat on the third floor of a building known as "Ganga Bihar" at Marine Drive partly for residence and partly as an office. An order requisitioning this flat had been served upon them by the first respondent in January 1945. The petitioner applied for a Writ of Certiorari quashing this order and for a Writ of Prohibition as well as for an order under the Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act against the enforcement of the Requisition Order.

His Lordship rejected the petitioners' contention that the Requisition Order being for the duration of the War and six months thereafter was bad as being for an indefinite period. His Lordship, however, held following his own earlier decision, that the requisitioning provisions relating to immovable property in the Defence of India Act and Rules were ultra vires the powers of the Central Legislature. His Lordship was further of opinion that in issuing the Requisition Order the first respondent was certainly exercising a judicial function and if it was exercised without authority or jurisdiction, a Writ of Certiorari or a Writ of Prohibition could issue against him. Dissenting from a very recent judgment of Mr. Justice Coyajee in the case of Lady Dinbai Petit vs. Noronha (47 Bom. L. R. 500) His Lordship held that the Writ of Prohibition had not been abolished by Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act.

His Lordship, therefore, issued a Writ of Certiorari as prayed for by the petitioners and quashed the Requisition Order, but did not consider it necessary to issue the Writ of Prohibition or to make an order under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act to which the petitioners were, in His Lordship's view, also entitled. His Lordship granted a certificate entitling the respondent to appeal to the Federal Court.

Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. R. J. Colah instructed by Messrs. Malvi Ranchooddas & Co. appeared for the petitioners.

Sir Jamshedji Kanga and Mr. G. N. Joshi instructed by the Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay appeared for the respondents.

"M. D." ANNIVERSARY

Gandhiji Participates In Mass Sacrificial Spinning

SEWAGRAM, August 15 (A.P.I.)—Today, the third anniversary of the death of Mahadev Desai, was observed here by garlanding Mahadev Desai's photo, reciting the Bhagwat Geeta in full and by non-stop spinning.

Mahatma Gandhi participated in a mass sacrificial spinning this afternoon at the cottage where Mahadev Desai used to live.

Tributes To Mahadeo Desai

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The death anniversary of Mahadeo Desai was observed this evening at Jinnah Hall, at a meeting under Congress auspices. Prof. G. R. Gharpure presided.

Prof. Ghatpure said that the late Mahadeobhai was the right-hand man of Gandhiji who loved him as his own son. His loss to the nation and to Gandhiji, was arreplaceable. The best way to honour his memory was to support the principles for which he lived and died.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani said that on this solemn occasion, it was not enough to pay tributes to the memory of Mahadeobhai but it was necessary to make up one's mind to emulate him. He never suoght personal power or greatness, but submerged his personality in the towering personality of Gandhiji. By his death the country lost a great patriot and Gandhiji a son and a confidente, for the sake of the country's freedom, men like Mahadeo Desai had laid down their lives. Their death was not in vain, for by following their footsteps the country would achieve its freedom.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master narrated the circumstances which led to Mahadeobhai's incarceration and death in prison.

Mr. Ganpatshankar Desai and others also associated themselves with the tributes.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILLS CLOSE DOWN

Sequel To Deterioration Of Supplies Of Coal

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15 (A. P. I.) A large number of jute mills in the Calcutta idustrial area have been forced to close down since the beginning of this week and are likely to remain so for some time owing to a serious deterioration in the supplies of coal.

This inforamtion was given by the Indian Jute Mills Association which says that a total of nine double shift mills and 12 single shift mills representing 44 per cent of the loomage of the industry in this area are affected.

It is estimated that approximately 105,000 jute mill workers will be unemployed as a result.

"CLOSE LATE BEGAM AZAD FUNDS"

Transfer Amount To Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital Says Congress President

GULMARG, August 14 (A.P.I.)—A request to all friends to close the late Begum Azad Funds and to transfer the amount collected to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital is made by the Congress President Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in a statement to the Associated Press. He says:

"I have learnt from Press reports that in various parts of the country, efforts are being made to raise funds for a memorial to the late Begum Azad. I am deeply grateful to all friends who have undertaken this labour of love; but I consider it my duty to inform them of my own feeling and views regarding this matter.

In deciding to raise public memorials to perpetuate any one's memory, we must keep certain principles in view. In my opinion memorials should be raised only to the memory of persons to whom it has been granted to render some distinct service to the country or who have come to occupy a special place in the estimation of the people on account of any personal distinction. Judged by this criterion, the proposed memorial is hardly appropriate.

"It is true that she was my life's companion and had I not received from her the support which I did, I might have found it difficult to pursue the course which it has been my privilege to follow. Even then, it is entirely a personal matter and I cannot regard it as my wife's personal contribution to the service of the country.

"I have, therefore, come to the conclusion that I must request all friends who have so far collected funds for this purpose, to close these funds and transfer the amount collected to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad. Once again I thank all these friends from the bottom of my heart."

KASTURBA FUND TRUST

Gandhiji To Preside Over Three-Day Session

GULMURG, Aug. 14 (A.P.I.)—Mahatma Gandhi is presiding over the three-day session of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust beginning from August 17 at Sevagram.

Besides discussing administrative budget of various provinces, the Trust, it is understood, will discuss in detail the new workers training schemes, received at its Central Headquarters from the United Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Andhra, Gujarat, Mysore, Kerala, Bihar, Madras, Maharashtra, Cochin and Tamilnad.

Some additions to the various provincial committees of the Trust will also be considered at this session. The trust will also discuss the question of training women workers for villages under the 'Nayee Talimi' educational schemes.

The main sphere of activity of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust will centre round the reorganization of the life of the village women and children.

Miss Mridula A. Sarabhai, Organising Secretary of the Trust, who was on a brief holiday in Kashmir, has left for Wardha.

Mahasabha Leaders For Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 15.

Dr. Shyamprasad Mukerjee, president of the All-India Hindu Mahasagha will arrive here on the night of August 21 from Delhi, while Mr. V. D. Savarkar is expected to arrive here from Bombay on the morning of August 22. He will be received by the members of the local Hindusabha.

Both the leaders will stay here for two days and then proceed to Bombay.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

Moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking toll of many innocent lives.

Should we continue to fight it would not only result in the ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilisation.

—The Emperor of Japan.

* * *

Reuter's dramatic announcement from London on the morning of August 15: "THE SECOND WORLD WAR HAS ENDED."

Splendid. Magnificent. Hurray.

And now for the Second World Peace.

* * *

The Japanese surrender is a historic event in many senses.

And not the least striking among them is the fact that it failed to persuade All-India Radio to sing or play "Land of Hope and Glory."

* * *

We are reminded that Japan has surrendered "exactly three weeks after the Potsdam ultimatum, ten days after the first atom bomb smashed Hiroshima and seven days after the Soviet declaration of war."

To complete the sequence of events, we must add: and five days after the second and better atom bomb finished Nagasaki.

Great thing this atom bomb of civilisation. It's a sure-fire instrument of peace.

* * *

An American Citizens' Committee urges that the secret formula for the development of atomic energy should be given to the World Security Organisation as the only means of keeping world peace.

And, of course, the Big Powers should be given the right of veto on the non-use of the bomb.

* * *

According to a British newspaper report from SEAC Headquarters "the British are almost certain to demand a separate formal surrender by the Japanese forces in Malay and the East Indies."

They certainly must. The prestige of Imperial Britain has got to be vindicated.

* * *

The Jap News Agency states that the War Minister, General Anami, has committed suicide and Reuter adds that this is the first suicide reported after the news of Japan's surrender.

We agree. This is the first suicide reported after the Jap surrender.

* * *

Firmly rejecting Maulana Abul —sorry, the Congress President's recent suggestion about sharing the Wavell-Azad correspondence with him, Mr. M A. Jinnah says: "This offer is futile and childish."

We knew the offer would inevitably lead to something like this.

Fourteen Condemned In U. P.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 15 (U.P.)

It is understood that there are fourteen condemned prisoners in the province in connection with cases arising out of the August disturbance of 1942. The appeals of five of them are pending before the Privy Council and those of the rest either before the Allahabad High Court or the Lucknow Chief Court.

TRIBUTES TO DR. ARUNDALE:

A special meeting of members of the Theosophical Society was held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday to pay tribute to the valuable services rendered by the late President of the Theosophical Society, Dr. George S. Arundale, when Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, the ex-Vice-President and Mr. Rohit Mehta spoke.

HUBLI, Aug 15 (API). Local Congressmen celebrated Mahadev Desai Day today with flag salutation in the morning at Karnatak Press and a private meeting in which tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mahadev Desai.

For DOCTORS ONLY.

FRESH STOCKS OF BENCARD'S PRODUCTS FROM LONDON.

GREENOSAN TABLETS.

Greenosan, an extract of spinach and fruit, is a perfectly balanced combination of all the essential Vitamins and mineral salts including iron and copper, having the following composition per gramme (three tablets):

Chlorophyll 1 cg. Iron 3 cgs.
Vitamin A approx. 100 international units.
Vitamin C approx. 80 international units.
Vitamin P and the J factor.
Vitamin B1, B2, D, E, and H in effective quantities. Salts of Cu, Ca, Mn, Mg., and K: Lecithin 1 cg. and Iodine 0.005%.

INDICATIONS:

1. Hypovitaminosis (all conditions)
2. Routine use throughout PREGNANCY.
3. Most cases of ANAEMIA including Chronic Arthritis
4. General Tonic and for Convalescence.
5. Surgical Tuberculosis with severe secondary anaemia.
6. Eye conditions and Night Blindness.
7. Skin Diseases.

Literature and further particulars for Bencard's Products including Mixed Inhalant Solution (injection) for Asthma, from Sole Agents: CAMA, NORTON & CO., 23, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

JAPAN QUITS: VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC

MacArthur To Accept Surrender

LONDON, AUGUST 15. (REUTER): THE SECOND WORLD WAR HAS ENDED.

AT 5-30 A.M. (INDIAN STANDARD TIME) TO-DAY PRIME MINISTER ATTLEE IN LONDON AND PRESIDENT TRUMAN IN WASHINGTON SIMULTANEOUSLY ANNOUNCED THAT JAPAN HAS SURRENDERED.

GENERAL MACARTHUR HAS BEEN APPOINTED ALLIED COMMANDER TO ACCEPT THE SURRENDER.

MIKADO TO ORDER 'CEASE FIRE'

Arrangements have been made for the formal signing of surrender terms at the earliest possible moment.

Allied armed forces have already been ordered to suspend offensive action.

The Mikado is to issue a similar 'Cease Fire' order to Japanese forces everywhere.

Exactly three weeks after the Potsdam ultimatum "Surrender or be Destroyed", ten days after the first atom bomb smashed Hiroshima and seven days after the Soviet declaration of war, Japan has admitted defeat.

In President Truman's words the Japanese reply is, "Full acceptance of the Potsdam declaration, which specifies unconditional surrender."

For eight years, Japan in the longest war of this century has been fighting China. For four years since the unheralded attack on Pearl Harbour, she has faced the united power of America and Britain.

TODAY, THE NATION WHICH BY ITS INVASION OF MANCHURIA IN 1931 DEFIED THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND SET THE FACE OF AXIS AGGRESSION, IS THE LAST OF THE AXIS POWERS TO SUCCUMB AND THE ONLY ONE OF THE THREE TO PREFER SURRENDER TO INVASION.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS

American and British air and land forces are now expected to proceed at once to occupy strategic points in Japan, says Reuter's Pacific commentator.

All military precautions will be taken to prevent acts of terrorism by any recalcitrant Japanese troops in the course of their withdrawal to specified areas selected by Allied commanders. The ships of the Royal Navy and the United States Fleet will enter the main Japanese ports as soon as they have been cleared of mines. A large number of Allied war prisoners will be speedily released and repatriated.

What would have been the bloodiest and most costly battle ever fought on the soil of Asia—the invasion of Japan—has been won without a fight.

But although Japan has been spared the devastation and dislocation that would have ensued and the immediate job of the Allied control commissions is thereby to some extent facilitated, the Allies now face post-war problems in the Far East, which make Europe's problems seem small by comparison.

These problems which are of a nature to place a severe test upon Allied solidarity as well as upon Allied joint planning and organisation can be broadly divided into three main categories:

Firstly, those which affect the future of Japan itself; secondly, those which affect China; thirdly, those which affect the future of liberated territories formerly occupied by Japan.

THE OCCUPATION OF JAPAN: Apart from technical control problems involved in the administration and supervision of the country of 80 million people, who had been subjected to a regime of rigidly directed total effort for war, there is immense additional complication of language which is hardly spoken or known to anyone but to a handful of foreigners.

If, as has been reliably reported but not officially confirmed, the Allied occupation is to take the form of a four-power division of the four main islands of Japan between the Americans, the Chinese, the British and the Russians, the problem of language is likely to prove almost as complicated between the Allied control commissions as between the victor and the vanquished.

THE LIBERATION OF CHINA: China, whose struggle with Japan dates continuously from the "incident" of 1937 has been so profoundly affected in her political, economic and social structure by the Japanese invasion and occupation that she presents an acute peace problem of her own.

First reactions from China suggest that the collapse of the Japanese, whose presence on Chinese soil has for some time past alone stood between an open rift between the Chungking Government and Chinese Communists, may bring with it a real danger of struggle for power which might easily and rapidly degenerate into something very like a civil war.

Competent observers in London believe that only a clearly worded joint statement of policy by America, Britain and Russia can effectively prevent an immediate first class crisis inside China.

If governments of the 'Big Three' could convince both supporters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and the Communists that they will not in any way encourage or support either faction if it resorts to force in an attempt to impose its authority or extend its power, a serious potential threat to peaceful settlement of the Far East would have been removed.

JAPANESE HELD TERRITORIES: Japan's defeat and withdrawal will further liberate British, French and Dutch Far Eastern territories. In each of these territories separated by immense distances a first class problem of urgent political administrative and economic reconstruction awaits the Allies.

This in turn involves the question of the extent to which France and the Netherlands will be invited to participate in an overall Allied settlement in the Far East and at what stage.

In the face of these gigantic problems it must be admitted that peace finds the Allies far less advanced in their planning and co-ordination for the Far East than they were in their plans for Germany and Europe, when the Nazis capitulated.

First, there is as yet nobody in the Far East corresponding to the European Advisory Council which put in over 18 months of invaluable spade work before the Allies faced their occupation responsibilities in the defeat of Germany.

Secondly, there is nothing equivalent to the Joint Allied Reparations Commission established as a result of Yalta, although Potsdam recently demonstrated the vital importance of the Allied reparations policy for any post-war settlement.

Thirdly, because Japan has capitulated only a few days after Soviet declaration of war there is not even as yet a full, published adherence by all major Allies to war aims previously declared by other Allies.

It is not, for example, known whether Russia subscribes to the Cairo declaration of December 1943 in which Britain, America and China agreed that "Japan shall be stripped of all islands in the Pacific, which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first world war in 1914";

That all territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese "such as Manchuria, Formosa and Pescadores" shall be restored to the Republic of China;

And that Korea shall become "free and independent."

Does the Soviet Union consider itself bound by these clauses or does she regard herself as free to reopen the whole question of territorial settlement? Whatever degree of Russian co-operation with previously agreed Anglo-American-Chinese policy was achieved at Potsdam on broad principles it is clear that the detailed working out of joint post-war plan has still to be undertaken almost from scratch.

If it is considered how many of the present problems in Germany would have been simplified or altogether avoided if Germany had surrendered when the battle reached the frontiers of the Reich, it may safely be assumed that the advantages of occupying and controlling a virtually intact Japan will be very important.

For all the complexity of practical problems, success or failure in laying the foundations of durable peace will depend in the Far East, as in Europe, in the last resort upon the willingness of each of the Allies to work with the other in frankness and good faith. Only in this way can mutual suspicion be eliminated where apparently divergent interests—of which there are not a few in the Far East—threaten to clash.

SEED OF FUTURE MENACE

LONDON, August 15 (A.P.A.)—The Japanese Cabinet resigned today and Premier Kantoro Suzuki went before the Emperor Hirohito to humble himself and his Government for having brought Japan to disastrous defeat.

But in the midst of this supreme humiliation a defiant voice arose from Tokyo telling Japanese troops by Radio:

"We have lost but this is temporary".

Attributing Japan's defeat to lack of scientific knowledge and equipment and shortage of materials, a radio official declared: "This mistake we must amend."

A Tokyo Broadcast said that the Japanese Cabinet before resigning created a Post-war Committee to deal with problems of "recovery." This Committee will try to increase food production, restore shattered communications, and combat inflation.

KING'S SPEECH DAMPER FOR INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

an escort of the Royal Cavalry and borne on the tumultuous cheers of victory of the morning crowd stretching from Buckingham Palace to Westminster today drove in state to open Parliament and give the world the programme of the first British Labour Government with power to enforce its authority, cables E. Fraser Wigmton, Reuter's political correspondent.

As was generally expected, the King's address from the Throne did not refer to details of Government's proposals for settling the Indian constitutional issue though it indicated clearly the priority which is being given to the problem.

LADY SINHA IN "SARI"

In the Lords, Lady Sinha, wife of the only Indian Peer, wearing a beautiful Sari, was a prominent figure. A group of great officers of State in their heralding doublets of red-gold and black took up their posts near the Throne. The King and Queen entered the chamber hand in hand, the King in the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet and the Queen in a pale blue dress, with a hat to match.

Members of the House of Commons were then summoned to hear the King's speech.

A great throng outside House of Parliament burst into a torrent of cheering as the King and Queen drove back to Buckingham Palace.

King's Broadcast On A. I. R.

NEW DELHI, August 15 (A.P.I.)—The King's speech to be broadcast by the B.B.C. at 2-30 a.m. (I.S.T.) will be rebroadcast by AIR Delhi at 8-30 a.m. (I.S.T.) on Thursday, August 16, immediately after the English news bulletin. The rebroadcast will be radiated from all A.I.R. transmitters at Delhi.

Jaykar & Sir Jagdish Want To Wait & See

POONA, August 15 (A.P.I.)—Mr. M. R. Jaykar and Sir Jagdish Prasad, commenting on the King's speech at the opening of Parliament said: "We would like to wait and see what steps—and with what dispatch—the British Government takes to implement the announcement made by His Majesty the King in his speech. We do most earnestly hope that it is not the intention of Government to avoid making early interim arrangements and to continue the present unsatisfactory conditions at the Centre and in the Sec. 93 Provinces, until such time as a permanent constitution is evolved, which may not be several years."

Pethick-Lawrence's Tribute To India

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): The following message has been sent to the Viceroy Lord Wavell by the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Pethick Lawrence: "At this moment, when the Allied cause has achieved its final triumph in the defeat of Japan, it is my privilege to convey to you the congratulations of His Majesty's Government on the truly magnificent part which India has played.

"We in this country are deeply conscious of the vital contribution which the armed forces of India, the Princes and the people as a whole have made, not only on battle fields but in workshops and factories which have transformed India into a great arsenal and fighting base.

The unsurpassed gallantry and endurance of the Indian forces throughout this long and bitter struggle are beyond all praise and will tant recorded as a most glorious page in India's history.

"India with her Allies has crushed the aggressors. Now, we face the great task of restoring the stricken world of building the universal structure of peace."

Messages have been sent to the Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, and the South-East Asia Command by the Secretary for India.

Victory Holidays In Britain

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): Mr. Attlee announced that to-day and tomorrow will be treated everywhere in this country as Victory holidays.

After Mr. Attlee's announcement the National Anthems of Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and China were played over the wireless.

JUBILATION IN ALLIED CAPITALS

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): In all parts of the world to-day people are celebrating the return of peace after six years of bloodshed, writes the Devendar Anand, Reuter's correspondent.

Rejoicing and festivities are taking place in the jungles of Burma, on warships in Japanese waters, at airfields on Pacific island bases and throughout the free world.

Only among the Japanese is there deep mourning.

The Japanese people, in the words of their former Prime Minister, Baron Kantaro Suzuki, "simply cry and deeply apologise to the Emperor."

CROWDS OVATE TRUMAN

In Washington, crowds assembled outside the White House after President Truman's historic announcement and gave him the most enthusiastic ovation.

In response to repeated shouts of "We want Truman", the President appeared in front of the White House with his wife. Through a microphone, set up in the portico, President Truman said: "This is a great day. This is the day we have been waiting for since Pearl Harbour."

THEY "WENT MAD"

Sydney, Australia, "went mad" when the peace announcement was received. People rushed out of shops and offices, singing, whistling and dancing."

All Canada to-day is on holiday to celebrate victory, and in Canadian cities, last night, there were scenes of wild jubilation, street singing, horn tooting and paper throwing.

In Moscow the news was received quietly and the radio played victory marches but big celebrations are being planned.

In New Zealand pandemonium broke loose and hooters, sirens and church bells sent up a tremendous clamour. The Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, broadcast and peace celebrations are now in full swing.

SPAIN TOO REJOICES

The Spanish Government has officially decreed that the Spanish flag must be flown on all buildings throughout the country for three days as "an expression of the deep and sincere joy which Spain feels in this transcendental hour in the life of humanity."

The Egyptians will always remember that peace returned to the world during the holy month of Ramadan, says Reuter's cable from Cairo. The news of the Japanese surrender was received quietly, owing to the religious fast, but British troops and residents in Cairo are celebrating the victory with great enthusiasm.

Londoners leaped out of bed and joined others in the streets in a noisy welcome to the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee's midnight announcement.

Noise from ships sirens, sounding the last "all clear", woke people in Thames side districts and soon there were fireworks explosions and bonfires everywhere.

White Hall was a black mass of people and the royal procession for the opening of Parliament soon became a Royal victory drive. The public quickly seized the opportunity to show the King and Queen their unbounded joy.

President Vargas of Brazil has decreed a national holiday to-day to mark the victorious end of the war.

In Havana and Cuba, Church bells were rung and cheering, singing crowds thronged be flagged streets following the peace announcement.

The Indian community in London is celebrating the Japanese surrender in common with the British people. Indian cafes and restaurants in West end, London, are crowded and the Indian workers centre is decorated with the flags of all nations.

The Indian Workers' Association in Great Britain has sent a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek congratulating "the gallant peoples of China for the glorious victory and expressing the hope that China and Soviet Union will act together to bring liberation to all Asiatic peoples from western domination and imperialism."

KING ON TASKS AHEAD

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter).—"Now we shall have to labour hard to restore what has been lost and to establish peace on unshakable foundations, not alone of material strength but also of moral authority," King George VI said tonight, broadcasting to British people.

Of the war in the Far East the King said: "The campaigns in the Far East will be famous in history for many reasons. There is one feature of them which is a special source of pride to me, and also to you, citizens of our Bsitish Commonwealth and Empire, to whom I speak. In those campaigns they have fought side by side with our Allies, representatives of almost every unit in our great community—men from the old country, men from the Dominions, from India and the Colonies.

"They fought in brotherhood; through their courage and endurance they conquered. To all of them, and to the women who shared with them the hardships and dangers of war, I send my proud and grateful thanks."

WILL DE GAULLE DO IT?

PARIS, August 15 (Reuter).—It is generally believed here that Gen. De Gaulle will commute the death sentence on Marshal Petain, especially in view of the unusual and strong recommendation of the High Court, says Harold King, Reuter's special correspondent. Communists, however, are pressing for execution of the sentence. Opinion is divided whether the death sentence will help heal or widen the internal divisions in France.

It is expected that Gen. de Gaulle will take a decision before leaving for the United States next week.

THEY ALL STAND FOR MONARCHY

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): Both Mr. Clement Attlee Prime Minister in the new Labour Government, and Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Party, paid warm tributes to British Monarchy when speaking on the resolution congratulating the King in the Commons today on final victory.

"The institution of monarchy", said Mr. Attlee, "in this country, worked our through long years of constitutional development, works free from many of those evils which we have seen arise in other countries. Peaceful transfer of power from one political party to another works very smoothly and its acceptance has been a demonstration to the world of the workings of real democracy."

Declaring that he could not emulate Mr. Churchill's eloquence of three months ago, when he drew pictures of the King as a symbol of the unity of the British Commonwealth, Mr. Attlee said: "We pay tribute to more than the institution of Kingship.

Referring to the Far Eastern war Mr. Attlee said: "We rejoice in the removal of the peril of invasion from your Dominions of Australia and New Zealand, your Indian Empire and the eastern territories of your Colonial Empire.

In seconding the motion Mr. Churchill joined in raise of the King.

ATTLEE GREETS KING

The Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee with other members of the Cabinet and three Chiefs of Staff conveyed congratulations to the King on the victory at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

Later Mr. Churchill was received in audience by the King.

The Communist member Mr. William Gallacher also associated himself with the resolution, remarking that as a constitutional monarch, the King had at all times sought to serve the best interests of the country.

Similar speeches were made in the House of Lords, where Viscount Samuel speaking for Liberal Peers, said a special word of gratitude was due to the Great British and Indian Army, so long engaged in Burma, and to the naval and air forces supporting it (cheers).

Earlier, members of the House of Commons had adjourned to the neighbouring Church of St. Margarets to in Mr. Attlee's words, "give humble and reverent thanks to Almighty God on the victorious conclusion of the war."

The debate on the address will begin tomorrow with a speech by Mr. Churchill.

The King and Queen and the two Princesses appeared on the balcony of the Palace this afternoon and had a frantic welcome from over a quarter million people.

AMERICA LOSES HEAVY CRUISER

"Indianapolis" Sinks With Most Of Her Crew

GUAM, Aug. 15 (Reuter): While the announcement of peace was being made, the United States Navy Department reported the total loss of the heavy cruiser "Indianapolis" with most of her crew.

On her last mission, the cruiser safely delivered essential atom bomb material from San Francisco to Guam. She was lost soon afterwards.

SURRAISE TO JAP PRISONERS

Japanese prisoners in sockades here broke down completely and cried unashamedly when told of their nation's surrender reports Reuter's special correspondent at Guam. They were allowed to listen to Emperor Hirohito's broadcast and news of the surrender came as a complete surprise to them.

JAPAN LOSES 300 WARSHIPS AND ITS MERCHANT MARINE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuter): Japan has lost over 300 warships including 18 battleships and almost all of her 5,629,845 tons of merchant shipping during the war, United States Navy Department announced tonight.

This is probably the first time in history that a major Power has lost her navy and merchant marine during the course of a war", said the announcement.

U. S. TO DEMOBILIZE FIVE MILLION MEN

President Truman announced simultaneously with the Japanese surrender, reduction of conscription into the armed services from 80,000 to 50,000 monthly. He said between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 men will be demobilized in the next year to 18 months.

WAR CONTRACTS CANCELLED

The United States Navy Department announced today that it was cancelling nearly 6,000,000,000 dollars (Rs. 2,000,00,00,000) worth of war contracts in addition to the recently announced 1.200,000,000 dollars (Rs. 400,00,00,000) cut in the shipbuilding programme.

SENATORS DEMAND PEARL HARBOUR COURT MARTIALS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (U.P.A.): A group of Republican and Democratic Senators are demanding that Pearl Harbour court martials be held immediately since the end of the war removes all "military security."

HUGE ARMIES RETURN TO RECONSTRUCTION WORK

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): Almost exactly 31 years after the first world war was declared on August 4, 1914, the greatest armies over assembled on earth in battle today come to rest. China's vast forces estimated at over 15,000,000, the unrevealed strength of Russia's Far Eastern armies, the continued might of the United States and Britain—and the weary fanatics of Japan—will now be steadily returned to tasks of necessary reconstruction.

TASKS FOR OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES

Priority For Release And Repatriation Of Allied War Prisoners

LONDON, August 15 (Reuter): It is now expected here that American and British Air and Land forces will proceed at once to occupy strategic points in Japan, cables John Walker, Reuter's Pacific commentator.

Ships of the Royal Navy and United States Fleet will, it is thought, immediately sail into the main Japanese ports after minesweeping is accomplished.

Territories occupied by the Japanese will be freed and the occupying Japanese forces contained and imprisoned.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS

"All military precautions orgy of frightfulness by any recalcitrant Japanese troops in the course of their withdrawal to specified areas selected by the Allied commanders. Priority Number One will be the release and repatriation of Allied war prisoners, including an estimated 1.35,000 British, Australians and Indians.

War criminals and those guilty of atrocities against prisoners of war and civilians will be sought out and punished. Japan has a heavy bill to face for damage and suffering she has caused. Millions died in the fighting in China alone, many more millions have died in concentration camps or as prisoners in slave factories.

The economic life of whole countries like China, Burma, Malaya and Dutch East Indies has been destroyed. Reparations in Labour and kind will be extracted from Japan.

Japan under occupation will be administratered nationally and locally by Japanese authorities under Allied supervision. Only such industries as are necessary to support her internal economy will remain. Her war industries and potentials will be destroyed.

Discredited Deity

Mr. John Walker, Reuter's Pacific Commentator says: Japan will become a small power stripped of her stolen possessions and colonies. Her dream of Asiatic supremacy has died. Hirohito may well find himself a discredited deity and the effect of this stunning defeat on an aggressive, previously all-conquering and fanatical people cannot yet be estimated.

To-day, many military specialists are convinced that the use of the Atomic bomb and the Soviet Declaration of War have saved the lives of tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of Allied soldiers.

There are still large Japanese forces in French Indo-China, Siam, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, which remain to be dealt with.

STAGES OF JAP AGGRESSION AND DEFEAT

1931

Sept. 18: Japan invades China's north-eastern provinces (Manchuria).

1932

Mar. 1: Japan creates puppet state of Manchukuo.

1937

July 7: Japanese troops open fire on Chinese units near Peking.

Aug. 15: Fighting breaks out at Shanghai. China "incident" is under way.

Sept. 15: China appeals to League which, a year later, authorises its member States to apply sanctions against Japan. None does.

Nov. 12: Shanghai falls.

Dec. 13: Sack of Nanking.

1938

Dec. 29: Burma Road completed.

1940

Sept. 23: Japanese troops land in French Indo-China.

1941

Dec. 7 and 8: Pearl Harbour, Malaya and Hongkong attacked, while Japanese peace mission is still at Washington. Britain and America declare war on Japan. Germany declares war on the United States.

Dec. 25: Hongkong falls.

1942

Feb. 15: Singapore falls with the loss of 60,000 prisoners.

Mar. 9: Rangoon falls.

May 4: Australia is threatened by an invasion fleet moving south through the Coral Sea, but it is intercepted and defeated by the American fleet—the first decisive Japanese reverse.

June: Jap attempt to seize the Midway Islands defeated—With this second reverse. Japan's expansion ends.

August: The Americans land on Guadalcanal and begin their advance up the Solomons.

1943

Sept. 18: Lae, in New Guinea, recaptured.

Nov: Gilbert Islands, Makin and Tarawa recaptured.

Dec. 16: Landings on New Britain.

1944

Feb. 1: Landings on Marshalls.

June 15: The Marianas invaded.

Aug. 4: Myitkyina, in Burma, captured.

Oct. 21: Landings in the Philippines at Leyte.

Oct. 24: Crushing naval defeat of Japan off the Philippines.

Nov. 24: Tokyo raided from the Marianas by Super-fortresses for the first time

1945

Mar. 16: Iwojima 750 miles from Japan, captured.

May 5: Rangoon retaken.

June 21: The occupation of Okinawa, 350 miles from Japan, completed.

Aug. 6: The first atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Aug. 8: Russia declares war on Japan.

Aug. 9: Second atomic bomb hits Nagasaki.

Thursday And Friday Public Holidays

BOMBAY, August 15. (A.P.I.): In celebration of Japan's surrender, the Government of India has declared public holidays on Thursday and Friday, August 16 and 17, says a Press note. A salute of 31 guns will be fired on the Cross Maidan, opposite A.P.I. Headquarters in Bombay, at 10 a.m. on Thursday, August 16, and sirens on ships, mills and railways will be blown for five minutes at the same time.

Thanksgiving services will be held on Sunday, August 19.

Entertainment Restrictions Relaxed For 2 Days

BOMBAY, August 15 (A. P. I.): To facilitate the Victory Celebrations, the Entertainment Restriction Order has been relaxed by the Government of Bombay for two days.

A press note says:—"August 16 and 17 have been declared public holidays in celebration of the Victory in the Far East. There will be no restriction on the number of persons to be entertained on these days as the order placing restriction on the entertainment of 50 or more persons will be held in abeyance in all areas in Bombay province to which it has been made applicable".

Victory Parades On Aug. 20

NEW DELHI, August 15 (A.P.I.)—Owing to transport and movement difficulties, it would not be possible to arrange a parade in Delhi on Monday August 20. Arrangements are in hand for a full-scale victory parade on a date to be announced later. Provincial Governments have, however, been authorised to make local arrangements for parades, where possible, on the 20th August and to declare that day a local public holiday.

Ceylon To Have Three Victory Holidays

COLOMBO, August 15 (A.P.I.)—Ceylon is to have three V-Days.—today, tomorrow and Friday. A number of cinemas have been thrown open for free shows for servicemen.

The happy mood of the State Council which met to pass loyal congratulations to the King, received a jolt today, when Mr. Dshanayake, with two other supporters, opposed the motion.

A loyalty motion was passed, only three members dissenting.

Ahmedabad Share Market

AHMEDABAD, Aug 15.

The market opened round about yesterday's closing showing signs of weakness.

Calico dropped to 1233 and with narrow fluctuations closed at 1241. Digvij opened 2166 dropped to 2108 went upto 2162 and close at 2178. The general tendency is steady operators being inclined to await further political developments.

Closing quotations.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET

Cotton ready Sind Desi 38, Punjab Desi 24, Sind No. 45/14, Four F 39/8, January 41, 13/8, March 42/7, 8, January Lower 4 1/12, Arrivals 1600, Exports 200, Ready Business 3110, Sales market will remain closed on Thursday and Friday Silver Tuesday Delivery 116/12 Gold 66/2 markets today were depressed owing to Japanese Surrender news.

Madras Share Market

MADRAS, Aug 15.

Following are the closing quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan (10) 31/4 Deccan (25) 75/8 India Sugar 31/12 Mysore Sugar 59/12 Tramvacore 16/12.

PLANTINGS: Balmadies 1/10/8 Blue Mountains 1/10 Cochin Malabar 17/9 Ex-dividend Chembra Peaks 9/11 Davashola 14/14 Frangfords 10/4 High Produce 29/14 Kalpettas 34 Kalasa 14/8 Midland 12/7 Nellitampathy 1/8/6 Ouchterlony 9/11 Peermade 45/4 Periakaramalai 31/14 Pullangod 2/14 Thirumbadi 4/2/9 Valkumdam 20/14 Vlamalai 33 Waterfalls 1/11.

TEXTILES: Bangalore Wool 406 B and C Ordy 842 CD Cambodia 26/4 Coimbatore Prioneer 375 Combatore Murugan 200 Dhanalaxmi 375 Janardhona 118/8 Kaleeswarar 675 Kothari Tex 32 Lakshmi 172 Lakshmi New 84 Madura 72 Mettur 246/8 Ex Rajalakshmi 180 Radhakrishna 362/8 Rangavilas 151/8.

MISCELLANEOUS: And Cement 117 Bruntons 12/8 Mysore Chem and Fert 28/12 Mysore Paper 24/12 Mysore Chem Mfrs 31/8 Mettur Chem 15/4 Mettur Chem Dfd 5/7 Chemical Def 5/8—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR PETAIN

Will De Gaulle Commute It?

PARIS, August 15 (Reuter): Marshal Petain has been sentenced to death, says a French News Agency message flashed by Reuter.

The Court trying Marshal Petain expressed a wish that in view of the Marshal's great age the sentence should not be carried out, according to a Paris radio message quoted by Reuter's radio station.

Marshal Petain was found guilty of premeditation to change the form of Government and of intelligence with the enemy.

In addition to being sentenced to death, he was sentenced to loss of civil rights and confiscation of his property.

It took the judge 18 minutes to read the findings of the jury.

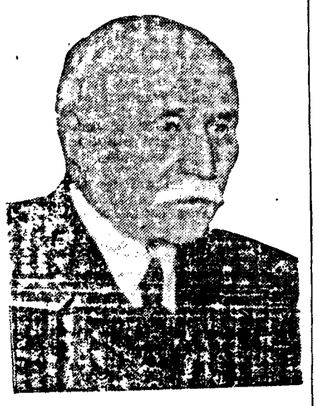
After deliberating into the early hours of this morning, 24 jurors walked into the Supreme Court where the trial has been going on for 19 days and pronounced their verdict.

It now rests with Gen. de Gaulle who alone has the power to commute the sentence, whether Marshal Petain is to live or die.

Marshal Petain himself has already declared through his senior Defence Counsel that he would not "ask for mercy". But, under the French law anyone may now submit an appeal for clemency for Petain.

For six hours yesterday, Marshal Petain's Counsel had pleaded for his life. The hearing in which the aged Marshal himself intervened to deny a doctor's certificate which his own Counsel quoted to prove that Marshal Petain was not fully responsible for his actions, culminated in a fiery plea by a Marshal Petain's youngest Counsel, M. Maitre Jacques Isorni.

But, in the ears of the jurors still rang the terrible charge made by the white bearded Public Prosecutor M. Andre Mornet, in demanding death sentence on Saturday.



Marshal Petain

HIS ONLY THOUGHT

When, at the end of his Counsel's plea, Petain himself rose to speak, yesterday, he said: "My only thought was to remain in France to ease her suffering. Whatever happens, France will not forget. Judges and jurymen my life and liberty are in your hands but not my honour."

"CAN'T HEAR A WORD"

Strained and exhausted after his long ordeal, white haired Marshal Philippe Petain, a Marshal of France and former Vichy Chief of State, did not hear the presiding judge sentence him to death on charges of high treason in the early hours of to-day, cables Harold King, Reuter's correspondent.

Drawing a table to him as the 15-page judgment was read out the Marshal cupped his ear and turning to a policeman, said, "I cannot hear a word."

In his judgment, which took 15 minutes to read, the judge said that Marshal Petain took into his Government individuals, who before the war had been associated with factions such as Cagoule (organisation of "hooded men"), which aimed at installation of an authoritarian regime in France.

As French Ambassador in Spain Marshal Petain maintained contact with politicians, particularly M. Pierre Laval, who were waging open or underground campaigns, dangerous to the State. On assuming office, on June 6, 1940, Marshal Petain had immediately asked Germany for an armistice. Marshal Petain made no public objection to the series of violations of the armistice convention by Germany.

MISLED FRENCHMEN

Marshal Petain's policy, while probably not deceiving the Germans, did mislead a considerable number of Frenchmen who were led to believe that their duty was to abandon their former Allies.

Marshal Petain must be held responsible, said the judge, for the acts of those who exercised power under his authority. There was no doubt, the judge added, that Marshal Petain maintained intelligence with Germany, a power at war with France in order to help enemy undertakings.

An Associated Press of America message adds:

Technically, Marshal Petain has been condemned to death before a firing squad like any other military traitor or spy, but persons close to Gen. de Gaulle who were present in the court room said that de Gaulle was almost certain to commute the sentence to one of life imprisonment.

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Group photo of the workers of All India States' People's Conference with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sheik Abdul (Vice-President) Khan Abdul Samad Khan, and Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din.

Pt. Nehru at an 'At Home' given by Hon'ble Mirza Mohd. Afzal Beg, Public Works Minister Jammu and Kashmir.

All Sikh Accused Acquitted

Guruka-Langar, Essential Part Of Religious Observance Says Magistrate

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Three office-bearers of Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, and two other Sikhs who were being prosecuted under Defence of India Rules for distributing eatables to some 2,000 persons, on being found not guilty of the charge were acquitted by Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court today.

The case against the accused was that on June 13, "Shahidi Day" was celebrated at Khalsa College and "Guru-ka-Langar" was held in which eatables were distributed to nearly 2,000 persons. The accused who were in-charge of the function did not apply for any permit from the Civil Supply Commissioner for providing food to the gathering.

DEFENCE PLEA

The defence put by the accused was that, those who were served with food had brought the foodstuffs from their respective places.

ACQUITTED

In acquitting Balwant Singh Gurmukh Singh, President, Pratap Singh Laxmidas Singh, Vice-President, Ishwar Singh Daya Singh, General Secretary of the Sabha and the other two accused, the Magistrate observed that there was enough evidence to show that the Guru-ka-Langar was an essential part of the religion of the Sikhs and that its observance was considered to be mendatory by the Sikh community.

The Magistrate further remarked that if a joint Hindu family consists of about 55 members and such a thing was common in a country like India and if these 55 members sit down for dinner together every day, can it not be said that the cook who served them the food was guilty of contravening the Government Notification because he had served food to more than 50 persons. In the Magistrate's opinion, such distributing and serving cannot be said to have contravened the Notification because the cook distributed to those persons the food which really belonged to them and which was really brought by them to the common pool.

The Magistrate acquitted all of them.

DEATH DUE TO STABBING ALLEGED

Kumarappa Shetty who was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital due to fatal injuries sustained in an affray in a hotel situated at DeLisle Road, died on Tuesday. It was alleged that the deceased was a servant employed by the proprietor of the Parameshwar Hindu Hotel at DeLisle Road. In an attempt to save the life of the proprietor Kumarappa Shetty tried to defend against his enemies who came armed with knives. It is alleged he was stabbed by the opponents and fell senseless on the ground. The culprits absconded.

The DeLisle Road Police removed the injured to the K.E.M. Hospital where he died.

ALLEGED BREAKING INTO TAILORING SHOP

The Bombay City Police arrested on Tuesday Xavier Francis and Abdul Abdulla Rahim who are alleged along with some others to have broken open a tailoring shop in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, and stolen clothes valued at about Rs. 440. The arrested persons were remanded to police custody on Wednesday at the Esplanade Police Court by Mr. F. D. Kanga, Presidency Magistrate for further enquiries and arrest of the accomplices.

RADIO STATION FOR 'DOUG.'

NEW YORK, August 15 (Reuter): An American correspondent at Manila says that Gen. MacArthur in his first communique to Japan has ordered the Japanese Government and the Imperial General Staff to put a radio station at his continuous disposal for communication of his orders to Japan.

Agarwal's New Constitution

Gandhian Ideals Of Local Self-Govt. Embodied

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 15 (U.P.I.)—Principal Agarwal saw Gandhiji today and submitted an outline of the proposed Swadeshi Constitution for his comments and suggestions. Principal Agarwal proposes to call the Constitution "Gandhian Constitution" because it will be based on the Gandhian ideals of the largest possible local self-government and decentralisation.

Like the Gandhian plan it will be in two parts. The first part will enunciate the fundamental principles of the political organisation and the second part will contain the actual constitution. He hopes to bring out a brochure by the end of October.

Gandhiji has evinced keen interest in the scheme. Principal Agarwal will see him again before Gandhiji leaves for Poona on August 19. He may later go to Poona to have further discussions with Gandhiji in connection with the details of the constitution.

Ziauddin On Anti-Azad Scenes At Aligarh

NEW DELHI, August 15 (O.P.I.)—Lt.-Col. Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, in a statement to the Press, says, "There is misleading propaganda based on wrong facts regarding demonstrations staged against Maulana Azad at Aligarh Station on July 17. The number of 'bona fide' students on the platform was very small as they had no information of his arrival and had other academic engagements. Some members of the staff including the proctor were present at the station. They kept the entire crowd away from the carriage of Maulana Azad. Not a single member of the public entered his compartment and no one molested him. They only shouted slogans from outside, a practice which Congress itself initiated and which has become a common feature of the political life in India. No chain was pulled in the carriage in which Maulana Azad was travelling. The University as such has no politics although a large number of the members of the University subscribe to the ideals of the Muslim League.

PANDIT NEHRU RETURNING TO SRINAGAR

SRINAGAR, August 15 (U.P.I.)—Enquiries in official circles indicate that Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, President of the Kashmir National Conference, has not defied the ban on public meetings and procession at Shopian on his way to Kaunshrnag Lake in company with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as reported in a section of the press.

The people had tastefully decorated the Shopian Bazar to receive Pandit Nehru but no public meeting was held and no procession taken out. Panditji met a number of people at the forest Rest House and proceeded next day to Kaunsharnag.

Pandit Nehru and party are returning to Srinagar today.

"NATIONAL HERALD"

LUCKNOW, August 14 (A.P.I.)—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the "National Herald" will be held at Delhi on August 29 under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, when the question of resuming publication of the paper will be decided upon.

City Rainfall

The total rainfall so far as recorded in the Colaba Observatory has reached 79.73 inches. (28.73 inches above normal) Though there was locally moderate rainfall it ras widespread and the traffic difficulties have not abated. During are experiencing the usual handicaps especially near Bhotwada Dadar and Matunga. The Buses though take the usual route, run along the tramways near Parel as both the right and left side of the road are above knee deep. It is still worse at Matunga.

Rainfall within 24 hours till 1.30 p.m. as recorded at the Colaba Observatory is 3.19 inches.

SALES OF PRIZE BONDS

As stocks of the Government of India Five Year Defence Prize Bonds, 1942 pertaining to series which have not been completely sold, have been further issued it has been decided that sales of the Prize Bonds at Government Treasuries should be discontinued with effect from the 30th August 1945. After that date Prize Bonds will be available for sale only at all Indian offices of the Reserve Bank of India and all branches of the Imperial Bank of India in British India or in a State in India conducting Government of India treasury business until such time as the stocks are exhausted.

Slump In London And N. Y. Black Markets

LONDON, August 15 (UPI).

Peace has brought about a slump in black market. Reports from New York say that after four years of fabulous profits the bottom has dropped right out of the American black market. Black marketeers facing the bleak prospect of peace are frantically trying to unload at knock-down prices their stocks of petrol, shoes, piecegoods and silks.

What is true of the New York black market is also true of the London black market though the London black marketeers are less panicky than their American counterparts. They reason that Britain will still be short of many consumers' goods and they will continue to have the opportunity for their illicit trade.

Worth Street Active

NEW YORK, August 14 (UPA):—After many weeks of an inactive market, trading on the Worth Street Cloth Market quickened to-day as producers, anticipating cancellations of government orders, release fair-sized quantities of print cloths and related items.

N. Y. Bank Shares

NEW YORK, August 14 (UPA):—Talk of peace had little affect one way or the other on the prices of shares in major New York City banks in over-the-counter trading to-day.

National City Bank of New York closed at 42 1/2 bid, 44 1/2 asked; which was the same as the previous close.

Drop In American Dollar In Black Market

CHUNKING, August 14, (A. P. A). The black market value of the American Dollar dropped to less than 1,600 Chinese Dollars to-day in the wake of the Japanese surrender proposal.

A month ago it was valued at 3,000 Chinese Dollars.

Buyers were few as a further drop was expected. Prices of general merchandize also decreased between 25 and 35 per cent, but the cost of food did not go down.

Huge Crops Predicted In United States

WASHINGTON, August 14 (U. P. A.): The Department of Agriculture to-day estimated that United States farmers this year will harvest the third largest general crop in history.

The wheat, oats, and groundnut crops are expected to shatter all records. A total of 1,146,283 000 bushels of wheat is expected This compares with 1942's total of 974,176,000 bushels and 1943's total of 836,298,000 bushels.

LONDON BULLION.

London, August 14.

Spot 25.1/2 Forward 25.1/2. Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/9.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	73.1/4
Consols 2.1/2 p.c.	87
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	106.7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c	104-5/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	114.3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12.1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	97.1/2
National Bank of India	42-1/4

Victory Reaction

Downward Trend In All Commodity Prices

Black-market Goods Found No Longer Worth Hoarding And Sold Below Controlled Prices

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An immediate all-round downward trend in all commodity prices is anticipated as a result of victory in informed commercial circles of Bombay. This drop however, it is suggested, will be gradual in view of the Government controls which are operating at present and the check on speculative tendencies.

Since the first rumours about Japanese surrender were circulated in the city markets last Saturday, there was considerable nervousness among traders, leading to a tendency to unload their purchasing. Since Saturday gold prices have come down by Rs. 7 per tola; silver has registered a drop of Rs. 15 per 100 tolas; cotton prices are quoted Rs. 40 lower than on Saturday; a fall of Rs. 2 per cwt. has been observed in linseed. Similar declines are registered in groundnut and castor seeds.

STOCK EXCHANGE REACTION

The Bombay Stock Exchange did not escape the effects of these tendencies. In the speculative unloading most of the market leaders are marked down. There is a tendency among traders to sell on a rise than to buy on declines.

All these years market conditions were governed by war demands which are by their very nature imperative. The shift to civilian demand, although it may be high quantitatively, is limited to the ability of the consumer. While both home and foreign markets are likely to be in excess of supply immediately, neither impoverished Europe nor the home market has the financial ability to absorb even the available commodities. While this may have a steadying influence at a later stage, immediate sagging tendency in prices seems unavoidable.

It is also felt in commercial circles that while countries like America with strong Government backing may be able to put up a competitive spurt with the help of subsidies and other means, Indian business will be largely tied down to the home market and that under a regime of controls which fixes ceiling prices but may not be able to control undue declines.

CONSUMERS GOODS BELOW CONTROLLED PRICES

Consumers goods, particularly those which are subject to competition from imported materials such as pharmaceutical and electrical goods have perceptibly declined and cases are not wanting where even today, certain articles are sold below controlled prices. Anticipated abundance has converted one-time hoarders into persistent price-hagglers. People are buying only for immediate needs hoping to make further purchases in declining markets whereas only a few months ago they were keen on cornering as much as their dealers could possibly supply.

END OF BLACKMARKETS

Another factor which has undoubtedly added to the same tendency is the fact that merchants are emptying their black market goods as no longer worth hoarding. A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", going round the evening bazars could see ancient and faded articles brushed and cleaned up to look new being hawked about freely.

The happiest people of course are the middle class consumers whose earnings never kept pace with the run-away prices.

Raw Film Control To Go

NEW DELHI, Aug. 14

The Government of India have decided to cancel with effect from December 15, 1945, or from such earlier date as may be possible the Raw, Cinematograph Film (Control of Distribution) Order which was issued by July 1943.

As the control will be wholly withdrawn in the near future it would serve no useful purpose to entertain fresh application for production licences from producers to whom an allocation has not already been communicated. A provision to that effect has, therefore, been inserted in sub-clause (a) of Clause 6 of the order.

The Cinematograph Film (Footage Control) Order is not affected by the above decision and that order will continue in force as before.—A.P.

National Planning

COMMITTEE TO MEET NEXT MONTH

BOMBAY, August 15 (A.P.A.)—A meeting of the National Planning Committee, formed under the auspices of the Congress before the war broke out, is likely to take place in Bombay next month, Prof. K. T. Shah, General Secretary of the Committee, told a reporter of the "Associated Press of America" today.

Prof. Shah said that at the instance of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Committee, he had written to the Chairmen and Secretaries of the 29 sub-committees appointed by the N.P.C. suggesting revision or completion of their reports, and had received their replies, these have been forwarded to Pandit Nehru.

A meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sub-Committees, he said, is also likely to take place in Bombay about the same time, during the A.I.C.C. session next month.

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Big Drop In Bullion Market On Heavy Selling

COTTON PRICES REACH NEW LOW LEVELS ON ABSENCE OF BUYERS

Shares Steady On Professional Support

BOMBAY, August 15.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled steady today with moderate support on declines and some selling on up-swings. It is true that the market is supported by big financial parties but in this process the market has to readjust to changed conditions. If war and inflation brought about improvement in share values, disappearance of these factors must lower quotations in due course. It is also true that the rise in values was the result of six years working and we cannot come to the starting point all of a sudden. It will take time and holders of high priced investment shares will do well to liquidate them in strong markets.

Trading in new crop cotton month was started today in the cotton market. There was moderate buying but old September was being liquidated. The market touched a new low level of prices as a result of utter absence of buyers.

Both gold and silver market again recorded a big drop on general and professional unloading. The market was nervous.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened easy with buyers cautious and there was less desire to increase and trading was irregular Tata Steel Dfds opened at Rs. 2160 and improved to Rs. 2175. At this level there was moderate selling and Dfds. again came down to the opening level of Rs. 2160 but under renewed buying and short covering Dfds. rose to Rs. 2182, Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 400 and steadied at Rs. 404. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1935 and improved to 1945. Gokak Shares were quoted at Rs. 292/8 while Simplex Shares were done at Rs. 288. Bellapurs were quoted at Rs. 213/12 and Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 207/8

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1932/6 Century 900 Nagpur 302 Swadeshi 501 New Great 310 Simplex 290 Rombour 501/8 Colaba 220 Gokak 291/8 Phoenix 600 Mysore 290 Indian Bleaching 105 Swan 302 Finlay 201 Morarjee 710 Indore 692/8 Edward Sassoon 617/8

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord 2170 Tata Steel Dfds 2171/8

ELECTRIC

Tata Hydro 202/8 Andhra 1830 Tata Power 1670 Tram Ord 140/4

CEMENT

Associated Mngt. 240

INDUSTRIES

Burma 512/8 Indoch 708/8 Belapur 210 Shivrajpur 51 Steamer Ord 597/8 Bombay 96/4 Construction 197

CASH SECTION

MILLS: Apollo 3/13/6 Elphinstone 76 5 0 Ord 13/11/6 Dfds 2/11 Indian Mfg 3160 Kurla 242/8 Khatau 515 Dhan 1160 Davia 1300 New City 512/8 Minerva 204/8 Bradbury 310/12 Emarucha Dfds 9/8 Bharat 62 Madhavji 20 Model 201/4 Laxmi Cotton 1400 Visnnu Cotton 482/8 Western 3610 Sholapur 7800 Sassoon Cotton 20/8 Hindustan 3610 Meyer Sassoon 188/12 Tata Mills 63/4 And. Advance 396/4 Sassoon Silk 81 New Union 23 Poddar 270 Madhusudan 426 New 83 Shri Nivas 365 Raja Bahadur Poona 126/4 Berar 310

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Ad 170/14 Surat 236/4 Surat New Premier 115 Karachi 240/10 Broach 12/14 Ajmer 15/1 Amalgamated 16/8 Jaigaon 11/2 Nagpur 48 Bombay Suburban 211/14 New Premier 100

BANKS:

Reserve 138/8 Imperial 2195 P P 565 Central 84 India 189 Union 8/14 Baroda 148 Habib 82 International 4/ A B C 37 Dena Bank 70 United 77 Jaipur 64 Hindustan 54 National Savings P P 75 P P 39/8 Mysore 382 Exchange 58/8

INSURANCE

Oriental 6600 Empire 1400 New India 81/4 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 16/2 Indian Mercantile 66 Vasant 25 Br. L. Gen. 26 Bombay Life 875 and Prud 55

RAILWAYS

Ahd. Prantij 720 Cr. 109/2 Mym nsing Red 111/8 Guaranteed 115 Mandra Bnch 110/8 Sara Serajganj 11 Sad. Kot 116 New 64 Upper Sind 124 Pachora 98 Hoshiarpur 117/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Burma New 262/8 Burma Petrol 6/4 Tata Oil 70 Mackenzie 147/8 Port Canning 111 Zandu 411/4 Indian Radio Ord 455 B 411/4 Defd 425 Indian Investment Trust 0 Wimco 312/8 Tata Chemical 18/8 Dharamsi Chemical 41/8 Eastern Chemical 12/4 Mukund Iron 12/8 Delta Trust 26 Alembic 335 Supreme Industries 227/8 Jam Wire 140 Bombay Uganda 81 Bombay Cycle 35 India Cement (1937) 34 Walchand Nagar Industries 615

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st 246/4 Tata Steel Second 166/12 Tram 65/4 Andhra 1607/8 Tata Power 1722/8 Hydro 165/10 Bombay Steamer 347/8 Nagpur 732/8 Vishnu 802/8 Laxmi 300 New Great 251/4 Poddar 117 Elphinstone 127/8 Bradbury 548/12 Surat Elec 206/4 Premier Const. 1st 135 Second 135 Amalgamated 153/12 Habib 50 Tata Chemical 12/8 Walchand Industries 283/12

OTHER SHARES

Indian Iron 41 Bengal Steel 34/2 Indian Copper 3/5 B. I. C 7/6 Burma Corporation 6/8/6 New Victoria Mill 7/12 New Victoria Pref 9/2 Cawnpore Tex 12/12 Raja Tex 70 Philton 155 Gold Mohar 300 New Kaiser-Hind 2460 Bajjan 450 Osmanshahi 310 Ajamshahi 590

Tenders For Treasury Bills

In view of the Victory holidays on the 16th and 17th August 1945 successful tenderers in respect of the treasury bill auction held on the 14th August should make payment on Saturday the 18th instant.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, August 15.

MILLS.

Apollo 3/13/6 3/13 3/14 3/13/6
Bharat 60 58/8 58/12
B. Dyeing 1942/8 26/4 46/4 42/8 50 45 47/8 36 37/8 30 32/8
Bradbury (Ord) 318/12
Central India (Ord) 362 62/8 60 62/8 61/8 67 63 64
Century 900
Colaba 218 15/8 20
Edward 612/8 17/8
Elphinstone (Ord) 75 74 77 76
Elphinstone (Pref) 127/8
Finlay 279 80 78 81/8 81
Gokak 287 85 92 91
India United (Ord) 13/10 13/8 13/11 13/10 13/12/6 13/10/6
India United Defd 2/10 2/9 2/11
Indore 700 702/8 697/8 705 692/8
Khatau 315
Kohinoor 578 60 76 80/8 77/8 82 78/8 81
Madhusuda 415
Meyer 188/12 90 88/12
Minerwa 234/6
Model 250 51/4
Morarjee 710
New Great 371 66 71 69 72 70
Sassoon Cotton 21 20/10
Simplex 287 83 89 87/8 90 87 90 89 90/8 90
Swadeshi 530 26 29 27 32 30 31
Swan 301 2/8 2
Tata Mills 64 63/4
Central Provinces Rlys. 109/8

BANKS:

Baroda 143
Central 84/8 83 12 84/4 84 84/4
Imperial (Old) 2195
Imperial (New) 565
India 189
International 47
Reserve 139 88/8
Union 8/14

ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley (Ord) 1830
Tram (Ord) 145/8 45 45/4
Tram (Pref) 64/12 65/8 65 (Ex. Div).
Tata Power (Ord) 1870 75 70 75

INSURANCE

British India 24/14 25
Jupiter 32/4 31
New India 81/4 81 81/8 81/8
Bombay Steam 597/8 610 597/8
Scindia 36/4 36/5 36/4 36/11 36/7
Tata Steel Defd 2172/8 80 67/8 77/8 65 70 62/8 75 67/8 85 77/8 93/12 80 90 77/8
Tata Steel Ord 402 3 400 403, 2 5 4 6 4 5/8 3 4 2/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 166/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 408/12 2/8 5
A. Cement 206/8 7/8 7 10 9 11/10
Belapur 213/8 14 13/8 15
Burmah (Odr) 550 58/12 52/8 86/4 68/12 72/8
Burmah (New) 200 202/8
British Burmah P 6/1 6/1/3 6 6/3 6/2
P. Construction (Ord) 197/8 97 98 96/8 97/8 97
Shivrajpur 49/8 51
Tata Chemical (Ord) 18/10 18/6 18/8
Tata Oil 70/8 70
New Union Mills 23
Eastern Bank 100 101

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY Aug. 15.

LONDON: Banks Buying 90 Days/st 1/6 7/32 1 and 2 months 90 Days/st. 1/6 1/4 3 to 6 months
B O RATES; T T. 1/5 15/16 D. D 1/5 15/16.
Banks selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 D D. 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T. 1/6 1/32 D. D 1/6 3/32.
LDN/NEW YORK:
Banks selling T. T Rs. 332 3/4 D. D Rs 332 3/4
Banks buying T. T. Rs. 329 1/2 D D. Rs. 328
LDN/MONTREAL:
Banks selling T. T Rs. 302 1/2 D D Rs 302 1/2.
Banks buying T. T. Rs. 297 3/4 D D. Rs. 296-1/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull. Reserve Bank Rate 2 p.c Bank of England Rate 2 p.c
Money: Call, one and two months 1/4 p.c. 3 to 5 months 1/2 p.c. 6 to 11 months 3/4 p.c 12 months 1 1/4 p.c.
Tone: Very easy.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 14.

T. T London on:—
New York sellers 4.02-1/2, buyers 4.03-1/2, Madrid Official 44.00, Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47 Zurich sellers 17.3, buyers 17.4, Stockholm sellers 16.85, buyers 16.95.

BOMBAY COTTON

Trading In New Crop Months Begins

BOMBAY, August 15.

Trading in the 1945-46 cotton crop began to-day with floor at Rs. 350 and ceiling at Rs 530. The first official business was done at Rs. 418 for January delivery and declined to Rs. 414 under moderate selling. The near future of the market entirely depends upon September contract where holders of actual cotton are anxious to part with the same September contract opened at Rs 398 and declined to Rs. 393. It is said that the so-called new Syndicate is watching developments while the recent covering has weakened the technical position and we do not look for any marked improvement. So far crop reports are favourable and chances do not favour any large scale export business The impoverished Europe will not be able to take at the pre-war rate while Japan will not be able to buy cotton in the near future. Moreover there is a fear of cancellation of military orders and the mills will be interested in the production of civilian goods.

Later on there was some buying in January Contract which improved to Rs. 420 but again reacted to Rs. 416/8. September Contract declined to Rs. 390 and the market was easy.

Under liquidation September declined to Rs. 387 and January came down to Rs. 412. At this level there was renewed buying and September rallied to Rs. 391 and January improved to Rs. 418 Thereafter there was renewed selling and September declined to a new low level of Rs. 382 while January was quoted at Rs. 410. The market finally closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September ..... Rs. 384 0 0
I.C.C. January 412 0 0
I.C.C. March 414 0 0

High & Low Cotton Prices

I.C.C. Sept. Highest 405 Lowest 308 Closing 402/8

Cotton Parity

Indian Cotton September Contract is 742 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

Increase Of Rs. 6 Crores In Notes Circulation

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 10th day of August 1945.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT
LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	13,79,19,000
Notes in circulation	11,38,88,12,000
Total Notes issued	11,52,67,31,000
Total Liabilities	11,52,67,31,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
Sterling Securities	10,34,32,89,000
Total of A	10,78,74,32,000
B. Rupee Coin	16,08,64,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	57,84,35,000

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, August 15.

There was a further drop on the Bullion Exchange to-day and as anticipated mills are unloading their high priced purchases and buyers are holding aloof. Short covering is the only source of support which appears from time to time. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 122/4 and declined to Rs. 119/8 and later recovered to Rs. 121/10. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 122/2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 68 and after declining to Rs. 66/4 improved to Rs. 67/8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 68/12. The market was nervous with violent price fluctuations.

Later on there was heavy unloading and the market again recorded a big drop. Silver came down to Rs. 116/8 while Gold was offered at Rs. 66 6. Quotations were as under:—

Ready Gold	67 6 0
Gold Settlement	66 6 0
Ready Silver	117 8 0
Silver Settlement	116 8 0

BOMBAY PRODUCE

The local produce market was easy to-day with increased selling pressure. Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 15/4 while Goa delivery stood at Rs. 16 and December-February was quoted at Rs. 15/9/6. Castorseed ready receipts were placed at Rs. 15/6. Linseed C. P. and U. P. was marked down at Rs. 18/2 and Nizam State Linseed was quoted at Rs. 18. Navlakhi delivery Linseed was done at Rs. 18/6. Tone of the market was easy.

Kutch Hundi

BHUJ, August 15.

Hundi Koris 386, 387.

Total Assets 11,52,67,31,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 93.586 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT
LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Government of India	3,42,11,40,000
(2) Government of Burma	1,37,82,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	15,95,21,000
(b) Banks	35,51,72,000
(c) Others	21,53,56,000
Bills Payable	3,20,35,000
Other Liabilities	6,28,77,000
Rupees	4,55,05,83,000

ASSETS

	Rs.
Notes	13,79,19,000
Rupee Coin	11,17,000
Subsidiary Coin	1,67,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	....
(b) External	....
(c) Government Treasury Bills	4,02,88,000
Balances held abroad*	4,43,00,00,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	....
Other Loans and Advances	....
Investments	20,60,16,000
Other Assets	9,84,17,000
Rupees	4,55,05,83,000

* Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

AMERICAN MARKETS AWAIT OFFICIAL WORD OF JAPANESE SURRENDER

New York Cotton Featureless And Watching Crop Progress

NEW YORK, August 14.

Wall Street opened irregular and quiet but rallied slightly in quiet dealings with the liquidation which was evident yesterday having apparently run its course at least for the time being. There was a tendency to await official word of Japanese surrender. A few issues were unchanged in midday but advances predominated. Rails and steels recovered part of the recent losses while other favourites advanced selectively and towards the close gains of fractions to more than one point were evident. The session was dragging and monotonous with traders listless and awaiting official word from Washington. The session closed firm.

American Telephone 179-1/8 (178-6/8), Amerex Corpn. 30-3/8 (30-3/8), Ancaconda Copper 31-7/8 (31-3/4), Chase National 40-1/4 (40-1/4), Consolidated Oil 15-1/4 (15-1/8). Firestone Tyre 58 (56-3/4), General Electric 43-7/8 (43-3/8), General Motors 67-5/8 (67-1/8), Ingersol Rand 117 (114) International Nickel 32-1/4 (32-5/8), National City Bank 42-1/2 (42-1/4), New York Central 24-5/8 (24-1/8), Socony Vacuum Corpn. 15 (14-7/8), Texas Corpn 50-1/2 (50-3/4) Union Carbon 89-3/4 (89-1/4), U. S. Smelting 61-1/2 (61-1/4), U. S. Steel 67-1/2 (67), Western Union 46-1/8 (46).

COTTON MARKET STEADY.

The New York Cotton market opened steady. The market early was hesitant owing to delayed Japanese reply but prices rallied on trade and replacement buying, drying up of contracts and the belief that the Japanese surrender has been largely discounted. There were evidences of renewed attention to the character of crop and weather news. The market subsequently sagged slightly owing to the absence of follow up on the buying side. Apart from routine trade demands the market was featureless and generally awaiting Japanese developments. The session closed steady.

LARGE EXPORT BUSINESS.

Chicago grains were irregular with small orders either way easily influencing prices and reflecting the general tendency to await official announcement of Japanese surrender. Meanwhile indications that the commodity Credit Corporation is buying additional quantities of cash wheat and reports that large export orders for this grain have been placed in Winnipeg were virtually ignored.

September 1.64.3/4 to 1.64.3/4 (1.64-3/4 to 1.64-7/8)
December 1.63-3/8 to 1.63.1/4 (1.63 3/8 to 1.63-1/2)
May 1.61.7/8 to 1.61.3/4 (1.62 to 1.62).

Plan For Pre-termination Of Cotton Contracts In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, Aug. (UPA).

A plan designed to solve, in advance, the major problems confronting cotton textile manufacturers in the event of contract terminations, was announced by Colonel Thomas W. Jones, Commanding Officer, Quartermaster Purchasing Office.

Col. Jones, in a letter to contractors, declared "The plan is in the form of a suggested pretermination agreement wherein, upon termination, contractors may retain all of the raw cotton, and cotton in process, allocable to and continue manufacturing for their own account with a minimum of delay.

Under the plan, the Government will pay the contractor for each pound of allocable raw cotton, and cotton in process, "the difference between the 10 spot market average for 15-16 inch middling cotton (A) on the day after receipt of his contract and (b) on a designated day after receipt of the of termination, where the latter is lower."

The contractor may determine the designated day in advance of the contract signing, but in no event can it be later than 20 days after receipt of notice of termination.

The Navy Department has delegated authority to the Quartermaster to execute the standard Pretermination agreement on behalf of the Navy, but the function of terminating Navy prime and subcontracts, and setting termination claims, will remain with the Navy, the announcement added.

Col. Jones emphasized the issuance of the pretermination plan should not be construed as an indication that there is any intention by the Quartermaster or Navy to terminate contracts at this time.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 14.

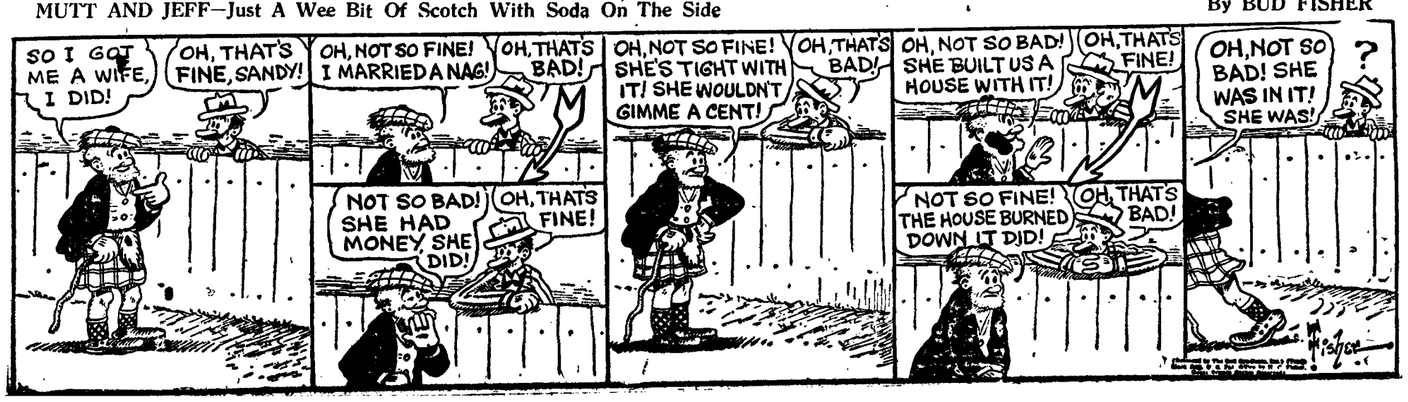
October	22.79+13
October highest (3 p.m.)	22.79+13
October lowest (10 a.m.)	22.66—
December	22.81+11
January	22.75+13
March	22.74+11
May	22.72+12
July	22.48+15
October	21.64+12
Middling Spot	23.21+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

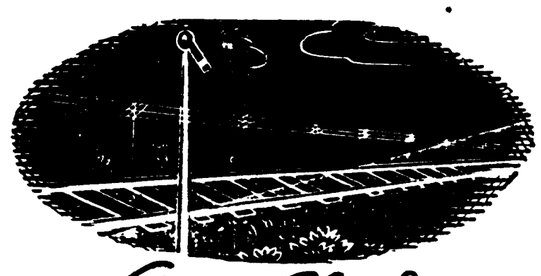
October	22.77+10
December	22.82+11
March	22.78+13
May	22.74+13
July	22.48+13
Middling Spot	22.30+10

MUTT AND JEFF—Just A Wee Bit Of Scotch With Soda On The Side

By BUD FISHER


SO I GOT ME A WIFE, I DID!
OH, THAT'S FINE, SANDY!
OH, NOT SO FINE! I MARRIED A NAG!
OH, THAT'S BAD!
NOT SO BAD! SHE HAD MONEY, SHE DID!
OH, THAT'S FINE!
OH, NOT SO FINE! SHE'S TIGHT WITH IT! SHE WOULDN'T GIMME A CENT!
OH, THAT'S BAD!
OH, NOT SO BAD! SHE BUILT US A HOUSE WITH IT!
OH, THAT'S FINE!
NOT SO FINE! THE HOUSE BURNED DOWN IT DID!
OH, THAT'S BAD!
OH, NOT SO BAD! SHE WAS IN IT! SHE WAS!
?
Fisher

Remember
THE NAME OF THE FABRICS
That
• served you well BEFORE THE WAR
• are serving the Allies DURING THE WAR
• will serve you well AFTER THE WAR
Dhariwal
FABRICS
SOON AFTER FINAL VICTORY A WIDE AND VARIED RANGE OF DHARIWAL FABRICS WILL BE AVAILABLE.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS, DHARIWAL, (PUNJAB)
A BRANCH OF THE BATA INDIA CORPORATION LTD.
IPA 156


Line Clear
WITH
NEURO-LECITHIN

'The Line Clear' signal is there and the train rushes on. With NEURO LECITHIN the jaded Nerves are strengthened and the Brain becomes CLEAR for *easy perception, quick decision and prompt action.*
It tones up the System and keeps up SPEED OF LIFE.
Composition:—
Glycerophosphates of Na, K, Ca. Strych. Lecithin & Alcohol.
INDIAN HEALTH INSTITUTE
& LABORATORY LIMITED
CALCUTTA
UPCO

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUITS
Shipments will be resumed as soon as conditions permit.
READING • ENGLAND
Famous for over 118 years

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS Per WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Architectural Draftsman for an office in Bombay. Apply stating experience and salary required and Testimonials to Box No. 9124 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A Shorthand Typist and a general clerk knowing Typing and filing for a firm of Architects in Bombay. Apply stating salary required with Testimonials to Box No. 9124, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted smart and efficient girls conversant with the manufacture of Ladies Handbags, evening bags and art of Embroidery. Apply personally between 1 to 6 p.m. Edwin Company 7-10, Botawalla (Nicol) Bldg., 3rd floor, Elphinstone Circle—Fort. 9125

Wanted: For a well established Up-country Mill, two Night Shift Assistant Spinning Masters one for the Card Room and the other for Spinning. Apply stating full particulars about technical qualifications, practical experience and age as also salary expected to Box No. 4372 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerk, knowing English and Gujrati able to correspond independently experienced in the management of properties retired municipal servant preferred. Apply Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, 27, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhownie, Bombay. (9039)

Wanted experienced Steno-typist. Apply with testimonials to Shree Ramesh Cotton Mills Ltd., Morvi (Kathiawar). (4435)

Wanted—Graduate Lady Teachers to teach Science and Domestic Science to High School Classes in the grade Rs. 100-5-125. Apply sharp with full particulars to the Director of Education, Bikaner. (4429)

Wanted an experienced hand for Import-Export Office with Special reference to textile business and offices. Decent salary. Apply Box No. 9103, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A Lecturer in Mathematics to teach upto B.A. and B.Sc. in the grade (100-8-2-180 with D.A.). Minimum qualification M.A. or M.Sc. with at least Second Class. Higher Start in the grade according to qualifications. Persons with higher qualifications and experience may be appointed as Professors in the grade (150-10-250 with D.A.). Applications to reach Principal, M.T.B. College, Surat, before 1st September, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable. (4346)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply prospectus: Dental Training Institute, Garediakuva, Rajkot. (4292)

Get Medical Diplomas at home: Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic, Unani. Prospectus free. Old Indian Medical College, Kotgarh, Simla. (9063)

FLATS WANTED

Required Block or Double Rooms, any where in City contact, Keskar, over Goldfilled Leather Wks., Prarthna Samaj. 9122

INVESTMENTS.

For all shares quoted by the Stock Exchange Association of Bengal Ltd., particularly for shares in the Hindusthan Co-Operative Insurance Society, Ltd. Please enquire S. C. Bagchi & Co., Stock & Share Broker, 10, Panchukhansama Lane, Calcutta. (9012)

AGENTS WANTED

Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta—invite offers from Stationers of outstanding reputation for Agencies at all important towns for sale of the products manufactured by Capital Stationery Works. (4441)

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Disputed Documents:—For identification of Handwriting, Finger Prints, Consult, Mr. C. T. Bhanagay, Document Expert, Nagpur 8956

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale Elite Icecream Freezer which can give you Icecream ready within 2 minutes. High Court Judges, big business magnates, lawyers and Doctors are using it. Price Rs. 20|- Ex. Show Room Lahore. Ram Lall Kapur & Sons, 39, Commercial Buildings, Lahore. (9115)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, the 9th July, 1945.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, No. 3. Strand Road, Calcutta, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1945, at 11-30 A.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June 1945, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND,
Managing Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES

HABIB BANK LTD.

The Bank will remain CLOSED TODAY and TOMORROW, the 16th and 17th instant, these days having been declared as Public Holidays on account of Victory Announcement. (4466)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores, available at the Medical Stores Depot, Raipur.

WATER STERILISING OUTFIT
178,099 Nos.

Each outfit consists of two small glass bottles, one containing tablets of a bleaching powder and lime and the other containing tablets of Sodium thecsulphate, coloured green for easy recognition. The bottles are enclosed in a metal box with cardboard outer packing.

2. The stores are obsolete and having been in stock for a considerable time.

The goods are offered for sale without guarantee of their condition and subject to availability. Conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117, can be seen in the office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposal Branch) of all areas and Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

3. Samples can be seen at the office of the Controllers of Supplies (Disposal Branch) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cawnpore, Karachi, and Lahore and of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

4. Offers in tenderer's own form in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. DGD|SR-1405|CHM" should be accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial or Reserve Bank of India or a Government Treasury in favour of Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Tender should reach Director of Disposals, Shahjehan Road, New Delhi by 4 p. m. on 5-9-45.

6. Offers should remain open for acceptance upto 15-9-45.

7. Delivery of the stores will be ex site and successful tenderer will be required to complete removal by 30-9-45.

8. Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for the entire quantity or a portion thereof.

9. Rate should be quoted per outfit. (4462)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY-SIND.

APPLICATIONS are invited by 15-10-1945 for post of DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR FOR VISUAL INSTRUCTION, BOMBAY PROVINCE. PAY—Rs. 170-500 for men and Rs. 170-350 for women PLUS war allowance and compensatory local allowance. Higher starting pay admissible. QUALIFICATIONS—(i) good university degree, (ii) degree in, or diploma of, education, (iii) teaching and lecturing experience, (iv) knowledge of Marathi and at least one other regional language, (v) knowledge of photography and mechanism and working of Magic lantern and Cinema projectors, (vi) ability to tour throughout Province with heavy kit. AGE—Between 23 and 30 on 1-12-1945. Upper age limit not applicable to Bombay Government servants and may be relaxed in case of other well qualified candidates. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas stamps and UNCROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1|- payable to Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission, who will supply full details on request. (4461)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY.

Office of the Controller of Supplies, (Disposals), Strand House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following stores (all serviceable) lying with the Officer-in-Charge, Central Provision Office, Dehu.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION OF STORE	QUANTITY.
	Stands Lamp or Helico Straps Shoulder:—	
		Nos.
1.	Slides Brass 2"	59,971
2.	Loop Brass 3|4"	60,000
3.	Loop Brass 2"	60,000

The stores can be inspected at site by arrangement with stockholder and samples can be viewed in this office during office hours.

Intending tenderers should submit their quotations ex-wherelying in their own forms superscribed "Tender No. CS|MPD|3597 due on 27th Aug., 1945", accompanied by a deposit at call receipt for Rs. 200|- as Security Deposit on the Imperial|Reserve Bank of India| Government Treasury so as to reach this office by 4 p.m. on or before 27th August, 1945. Offers should remain open upto 17th Sept., 1945, and stores should be removed within 15 days of receipt of the Sale Orders.

The stores are offered for sale as they lie with all faults and errors of description and Government takes no responsibility for the condition of the material or its suitability for any particular purpose.

The sale shall be subject to the Conditions of Sale on Con. 117. (4459)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies, (Disposals) Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES (Disposals) Strand House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase and removal of the following quantities of sodium sulphite lying at the depot mentioned below:—

Location	Description of Store	Quantity
Combined Kinemotography Service, Central Depot Sewri, Bombay.	SODIUM SULPHITE LOT NO. 1 Sodium Sulphite calculated as No. 2803 (Anhydrous) 58% Sodium Sulphite calculated as No. 2804 (Anhydrous) 32.8%	
	LOT NO. 2. Contains as impurities carbonates, sulphates and iron contains 95% Sod. Sulphite (No.2803)	35 tons. 3 tons.
	Total:	38 tons.

The materials may be inspected at site by previous arrangements with the stockholder. No guarantee can be given regarding conditions of material and the sale will be subject to conditions on Con. 117 which can be inspected in this office. Sealed tenders accompanied by a Deposit at all receipt for Rs. 200|- deposited as earnest money in Imperial Reserve Bank of India or Govt. Treasury in favour of Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Bombay, under Head "Revenue Deposits" should reach this office on or before 4 p.m. on 25th August 1945 and should remain open for acceptance up to 5th Sept. 1945. In case of rejection of offer the amount deposited will be refunded. The cover should be superscribed "TENDER NO. CS|SYD|797 due on 25-8-45". Delivery will be ex site and successful tenderers will be required to remove the materials within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of acceptance of offer. Tenderers are at liberty to quote for the entire lot or a portion thereof. (4471)

NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The BANK will be CLOSED for business on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th and 17th instant, respectively, those days being Public Holidays in connection with the VICTORY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.
(4470)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Office of the Controller of Supplies (Disposals) Strand House, Eallard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase and removal of the following materials lying at Indian Standard Metal Co., Chinchpokly Cross Lane, Bombay, 27. Item No. 5, Brass beings free of iron 11023 lbs.

Item No. 9, Manganese brass castings 1577 lbs.

The scrap will be sold without guarantee of their condition and subject to the conditions of contract laid down in form Con. 117 Scrap can be inspected at site by previous appointment with the stockholder. Conditions of sale can be seen at this office during office hours.

Tenderers may quote their offers on their own forms and submit them in sealed cover superscribed "Tender No. CS|MPD|3217 due on 23-8-45" to reach this office not later than 4 p.m. on 28-8-45. Offers should remain open for acceptance up to 10-9-45 Delivery of the store will be 'exsite' and removal should be completed within two weeks from the date of the contract.

Tenderers will be at liberty to quote for entire quantity or a portion thereof. Rates should be quoted per cwt. for each item separately. 4472

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPLICATIONS from all communities are invited for the posts of purely temporary Subordinates (1) Engineering, (2) Sanitary in the scale of Rs. 70-5-150-10-200|-.

The minimum qualifications for the posts are (1) Passed Overseers from recognised Institutions, (2) Passed Overseer from a recognised Institution with experience in Tube Well Sinking, Water Supply and Sanitary Works.

Experienced men will be preferred. The initial pay in cases of men with previous experience, will be fixed at a higher rate.

The applications must reach the undersigned by the 20th of August, 1945.

Superintending Engineer,
Eastern Aviation Circle No. II,
15|1, Chowringhee Square,
CALCUTTA.
4434

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF DALAL SHAH & CO., LTD.

At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company, duly convened and held at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Bombay, on the 10th day of August, 1945, the following resolution was passed as a special resolution, viz:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. S. F. Tity be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Dated this 10th day of August, 1945.

A. H. DALAL,
Chairman.
(4467)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SCHEME 58, WORLI ESTATE, Plots Nos. 10, 11, 12, 42 and 43.

The above plots which were advertised for being auctioned on 16-8-1945 will not be auctioned on that day but they will be auctioned on 22-8-1945 at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the office of the undersigned.

The conditions of auction will remain the same.

A. R. MANERIKAR,
Estate Agent & Land Manager.
Bombay, 15th Aug. 1945.
(4468)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 16th and 17th August, 1945, respectively, those days being Public Holidays (IN CONNECTION WITH VICTORY DAY CELEBRATIONS).

J. ROBERTSON,
Offg: Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th August, 1945.
(4469)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VINAYAK JANARDAN PATHARE has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any right or claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, equitable, security, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement, bequest, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Medows House, 39, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of land admeasuring 866 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 603 of S. S. III Chembur Sector "C" in the Village of Chembur in the South Salsette Taluka Bombay Suburban District and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Sion Trombay Road, on or towards the South by private land, on or towards the East by Private land and on or towards the West by Government Land which piece of land forms portion of Survey No. 210.

Dated this 14th day of August, 1945.

KOTHARE & CO.
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
(4464)

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES Act VII of 1913.
and
Of the WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., and Reduced.
THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD., and Reduced ——— Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for confirming a Resolution reducing the Capital of the above Company from Rs. 20,-00,000|- divided into 2 lacs shares of Rs. 10|- each to Rs. 7,00,000|- divided into 20,000 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10|- each and 1,00,-000 partly paid shares of Rs. 5|- each whereon Rs. 4|- only have been deemed to be paid, was on the 10th day of August, 1945, presented to the Honourable Sitting Judge in Chambers and is now pending; and that the list of the creditors of the said Company is to be made as for the 30th day of September, 1945.

Dated this 11th day of August, 1945.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Attorneys to the Company.
(4463)

AUCTION SALES

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay the Auction sale of Insolvent Akaberali Tajbhoy Mithaiwala's Jewellery which was to take place Today (V-J Day Holiday) has been postponed to Tuesday 21st August 1945, at 3 p. m. (N.S.T.) at our rooms at 122 Apollo Street, Fort, and the offers obtained will be confirmed by the Official Assignee in his Office in the High Ccurt, Bombay, at 1 p. m. (N.S.T.) on view on 20-8-45.

CRAWFORD & CO.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of Bohemian glassware and works of art that was advertised to take place TODAY and TOMORROW is postponed, the days being declared Public Holidays and the same sale will take place on Monday 20th and Tuesday 21st August at 3 p. m. each day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE

Veritas Elephant Mantles for Titus lamps 120 C.P. Veritas Mantles for candesco and similar incandescent oil lamp burners No. 73855 (Gas lamps) Br. Make

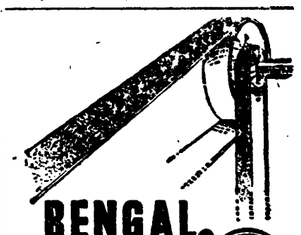
Two Roneo Copier Machines.

One Oliver 30" Bar Typewriter.

THE S.I.T.E. CO. (Madras) Ltd.,
64, Mint Street, P. T. Madras.
Telegrams: "Sitecompy."
Telephone: 2417.

PICKING BANDS

Beltings Buffers etc manufactured by THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD. highly approved by the Mills. Apply Selling Agents, THE INDUSTRIAL LEATHER CO., LTD., 9 Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 33609.



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MADE IN INDIA
For Strength & Grip

BENGAL HOSE
FOR WATERING and FIRE FIGHTING

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2, Dalhousie Square, East
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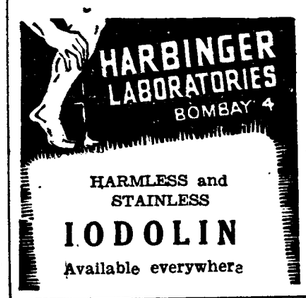
Phone: Cal. 5569, 4608
Sole Selling Agents:—
Bombay Presidency
Central Province
The Punjab, Sind,
Karachi, Baluchistan
and Native States
THE BENGAL BOMBAY
AGENCY, LTD.,
11, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



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Manufactured by
G.C. LAW & CO
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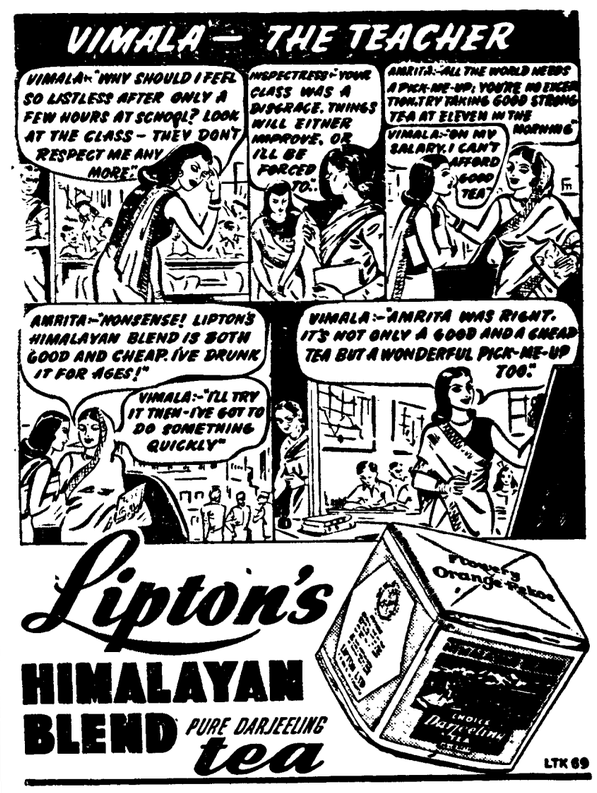
THE HINDUSTAN COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

Capital Authorised	...	Rs. 5,00,00,000
Capital Issued & Subscribed	...	Rs. 2,50,00,000
Capital Paid up	...	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Working Capital Exceeds	...	Rs. 12,87,05,649

EVERY KIND OF BANKING BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN.
Head Office: CAWNPORE - Agencies & Branches throughout India.
For Particulars write to: Mr. S. S. Munshi, Agent, 26 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.


VIMALA — THE TEACHER
VIMALA:-"WHY SHOULD I FEEL SO LISTLESS AFTER ONLY A FEW HOURS AT SCHOOL? LOOK AT THE CLASS - THEY DON'T RESPECT ME ANY MORE!"
INSPECTRESS:-"YOUR CLASS WAS A DISGRACE. THINGS WILL EITHER IMPROVE, OR I'LL BE FORCED TO..."
AMRITA:-"ALL THE WORLD NEEDS A PICK-ME-UP. YOU'RE NO EXCEPTION. TRY TAKING GOOD STRONG TEA AT ELEVEN IN THE MORNING"
VIMALA:-"ON MY SALARY, I CAN'T AFFORD GOOD TEA"
AMRITA:-"NONSENSE! LIPTON'S HIMALAYAN BLEND IS BOTH GOOD AND CHEAP. I'VE DRUNK IT FOR AGES!"
VIMALA:-"AMRITA WAS RIGHT. IT'S NOT ONLY A GOOD AND A CHEAP TEA BUT A WONDERFUL PICK-ME-UP TOO."
VIMALA:-"I'LL TRY IT THEN - I'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING QUICKLY"
Lipton's
HIMALAYAN BLEND PURE DARJEELING tea
LTK 69

backed by

INDIA'S WEALTH

Over Rs. 112 Crores were invested in less than eleven months in the First 3% Victory Loan (1957) withdrawn during February 1945.

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THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN: FROM 'BANZAI' TO SURRENDER

From Mukden—

The war which engulfed the world began in the Far East. The combustible material which blazed up in 1931 was widespread. Europe as well as eastern Asia was littered with it. But the igniting spark was struck by the growing friction between resurgent Chinese nationalism and Japanese militarism in Manchuria. As all the world knows, that spark was the "Mukden Incident."

Within a matter of hours after the "Mukden Incident", the Japanese Army was moving with the utmost speed precision and thoroughness toward the occupation of the whole of Manchuria. Some Japanese units seemed to have left their barracks even before the "incident"—a notable example of "imperial premonition."

Puppet State Was Set Up

The "independence" of the three provinces was declared under the regency of Pu Yi, the last Manchu emperor of China who had been living as a refugee in the Japanese concession at Tientsin since his flight from Peking (now Peiping) in 1925. It adopted the Japanese-coined name of "Manchukuo", meaning "state of the Manchus."

Before the new state was a year old Japanese and "manchukuoan" forces overran and annexed a fourth Chinese province, that of Jehol. They seized the Great Wall passes for "Manchukuo"; to keep the Chinese armies at a distance from which they could not molest the new regime outside the Wall, the Japanese set up within the Wall a demilitarized zone which extended almost to the gates of Peiping and Tientsin in North China. Chinese troops were barred from this buffer zone in China proper.

Fact-Finding Commission Investigates

China appealed to the League of Nations against the Manchurian violence three days after the "Mukden Incident", and the League sent out a fact-finding commission under the chairmanship of the British Earl of Lytton, which held nearly six months of hearings in Japan, China and Manchuria. The commission's report supported the Chinese view, while recognizing that Japan had grievances deserving of redress. Basing itself on the report, the League's Assembly recommended the erection of an autonomous Manchuria under nominal Chinese sovereignty, and the withdrawal of the Japanese Army. Japan replied on March 27, 1933, by giving the required two years' notice of withdrawal from the League—a defiance from which the League was never to recover.

Occupation Of Peiping

In the spring of 1935, Japanese army officers in North China were growing restless, and a series of demands on Chinese provincial authorities threatened "the divorce of North China from Nanking." For two years the Japanese pushed their "autonomy movement" in the North, and the inevitable breaking point came when Japanese troops of the Peiping legation garrison exchanged shots with Chinese troops at the Marco Polo Bridge, 12 miles from Peiping, on the night of July 7, 1937. For the next three weeks Japanese reinforcements poured into North China from "Manchukuo" and Japan. Once or twice there seemed to be a prospect of compromise, but Chinese feeling was running high, and any hope of compromise ended on July 28 when the Japanese army opened a large-scale offensive against Peiping. Six months later Japanese occupation of China's five northern provinces was fairly complete. However, resistance by Chinese guerilla forces never ceased.

Meanwhile, Peiping's occupation had the effect of enlisting every Chinese military leader under the direct orders of the central command in Nanking, where Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek was insisting, "There is no looking backward, we must fight to the bitter end." To break the growing strength and unity of Nanking, the Japanese attacked the main source of its military and economic strength, the great international centre of Shanghai; and what began as a local war in the north became war on an all-China scale.

Fighting broke out in Shanghai on August 13, 1937, and the three months of its duration cost the Japanese their heaviest losses since the Russo-Japanese war. Once the Chinese were forced out of the Shanghai area, the Japanese advanced on Nanking with relative ease. Their exuberant naval airmen bombed the British gunboat 'Ladybird' in the Yangtze and two British steamers filled with Chinese civilian refugees. They sank the American gunboat 'Panay' and destroyed or beached three Standard Oil tankers.

Nanking Reign Of Terror

By December 7 the outer defenses of Nanking were under attack, and a week later Japanese anger at the stubborn Chinese defense of Shanghai burst upon Nanking in an appalling reign of terror. For a moment it was conceivable that China might have cracked. The Japanese expected them to accept peace terms, and terms were offered. But Chiang Kai-Shek's decision was for resistance; and the Chinese capital was shifted to remote Chungking, 1000 miles up the Yangtze, though Hankow on the middle Yangtze served as China's chief military and administrative centre until it fell in October 1938.

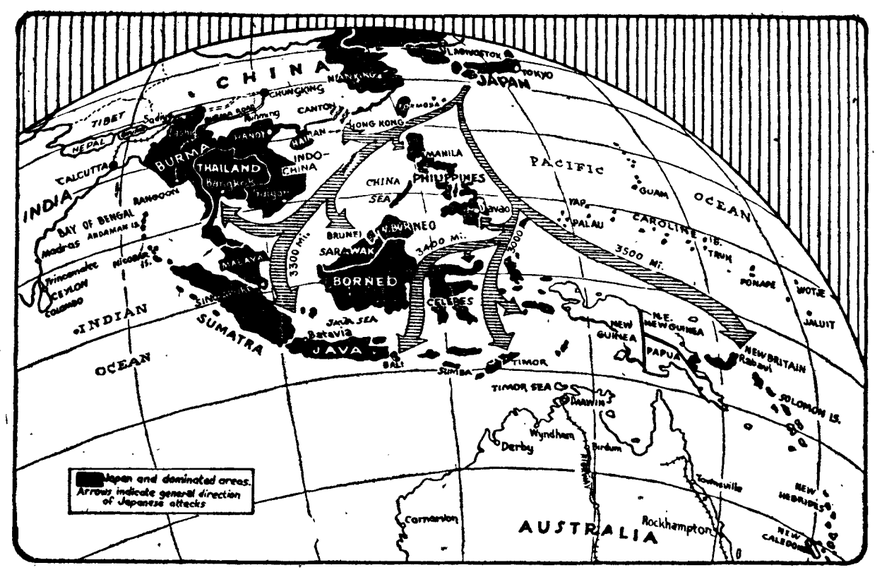
THE FIRST "INCIDENT" AT MUKDEN

The Japanese flag was raised over Mukden, ancient capital of Manchuria, on the morning of September 19, 1931, a few hours after the "Mukden incident" had set off a series of undeclared wars which were to engulf the world.

Lt. General Wm. Slim

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten

Flood-tide Of Japanese Conquest



Eight months after Pearl Harbour, the Japs had advanced more than 3,000 miles south-east and south-west and had touched the frontier of India and Australia.

Fourteen Years Of Aggression

The Japanese now abandoned hope of coming to terms with the Chinese government and undertook the ambitious task of converting China to a larger "Manchukuo." Few educated Chinese would collaborate with them. But with such local traitors as they could enlist, the Japanese set up two carpet-bag administrations, a "provisional government of China" in Peiping and a "reformed government" in Nanking, attaching the two "governments" loosely to each other by means of a co-ordinating committee.

The Japanese continued to move down the Chinese coast and along the railways of the interior, until by October 1938 all of China's main ports, its six largest cities (Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and Hankow), 80 or 90 per cent of its railway network and by far the greater part of its industrial plant were in Japanese hands. In any tightly woven and highly industrialized European country, a disaster so immeasurable would have meant the end of all effective resistance. But in a huge, loose, amorphous country like China the government could retire into the deep interior, confident that it could outlast the Japanese in any test of national endurance.

Prepared For Long War

Chiang Kai-Shek's government at Chungking now faced the prospect of years of resistance, ready if necessary to rely on its own strength but with the hope that some day the deepening crisis in Europe would be resolved, and the democracies of the West would again be free to turn their attention to the Far East. Though preoccupied at the moment by the Spanish War and Hitler's seizure of Austria, Great Britain had large interests in the Far East and a stake in China almost six times as great as the United States. American trade with China was larger than Britain's but Britain had much the larger banking, shipping and real estate interests. Moreover, the long history of educational and missionary activity had made the traditional United States attitude toward China one of sympathy and friendship.

War In Europe

The war in Europe gave Japan another of the opportunities which she has traditionally exploited to the full. The Japanese Army had steadily pressed its campaign to reduce the whole of China to a position of subservience; and by December 1938 Prince Fuminaro Konoye was asserting Japan's determination "to proceed with the work of establishing a new order in East Asia."

On August 1 the new and more Fascist Prime Minister, Prince Konoye, crystalized the new aims in the phrase "Greater East Asia", which he defined as embracing "not only Japan, Manchukuo (Manchuria) and China, but also Indo-China and the East Indies." To these his Foreign Minister, Yusoke Matsuoka, later added Thailand, Burma and New Caledonia.

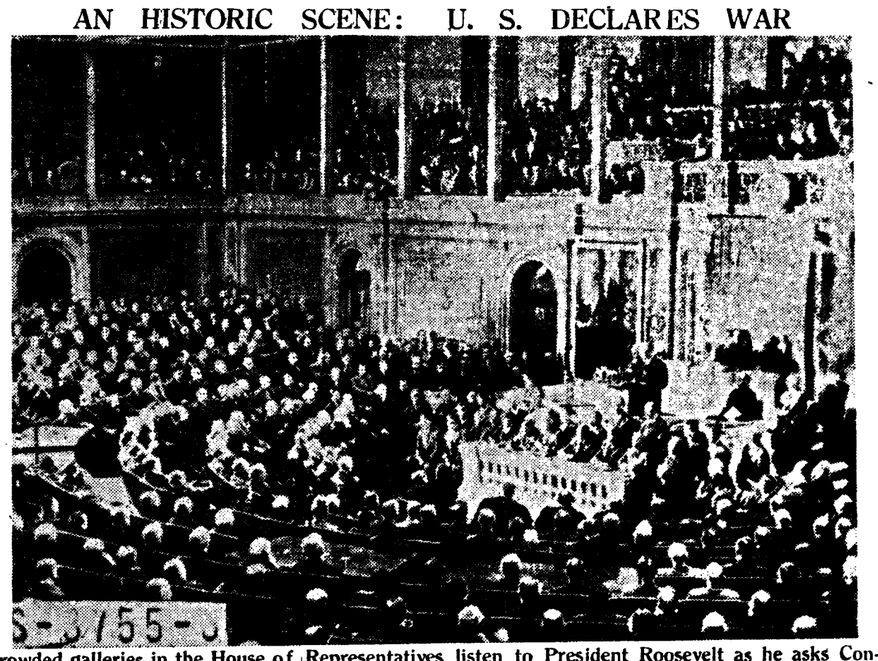
Under German pressure, Vichy on September 22 gave the Japanese a limited right of garrison in Indo-China and the use of air bases on its northern frontier; and five days later, Germany, Italy and Japan signed a pact of military alliance in Berlin, obviously aimed at the United States.

Japanese Absorb Indo-China

On June 26 the Japanese absorbed Indo-China, an area almost twice the size of their home islands and of high economic and military value.

Japan's line of least resistance now veered from Indo-China into Thailand, where a successful penetration would threaten Burma and the Burma Road to the north and Malaya, Singapore and the Netherlands Indies to the south. While British reinforcements streamed into Singapore, American and British co-ordination on Far Eastern policy was broadened to include China, the Netherlands Indies and Australia, a grouping now referred to as the ABCD powers

AN HISTORIC SCENE: U. S. DECLARES WAR



Crowded galleries in the House of Representatives listen to President Roosevelt as he asks Congress for a declaration of war against Japan. The declaration was immediately voted—and the United States' participation in the most terrible war in history began.

Left to right, General of the Army George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; Fleet Admiral William Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President; and Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.

—To Pearl Harbour

With American-Japanese conversations deadlocked in Washington, the ABCD powers held a military conference in Manila early in October at which they discussed joint defense plans. This united front infuriated the Japanese extremists. It coincided with the launching of Hitler's drive for Moscow in Europe and with renewed German pressure in Tokyo. Prince Konoye's government accordingly resigned on October 16 and General Hideki Tojo became Prime Minister. A bolder and more totalitarian Japanese government was now determined to blast its way through American and British power to seize the wealth of the Indies and complete the encirclement of China.

New Government Stalled For Time

But the new government needed time to prepare for military action, and a special envoy, one Saburo Kurusu, was dispatched to Washington to spin out the moribund negotiations a few weeks longer. Kurusu and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, presented their proposals in Washington on November 20.

Preparations Nearly Complete

Japan's military preparations were nearly complete. The occupation of Indo-China by fresh Japanese troops was well under way, and on November 30 strong Japanese naval forces, including heavy cruisers and aircraft carriers, were reported off the Japanese mandated islands far out in the mid-Pacific. On the same day General Tojo called on the peoples of Asia to "purge East Asia with a vengeance of the practices of Great Britain and the United States", and President Roosevelt cut short his holiday in Georgia and hurried back to Washington.

On December 2 the new battleship "Prince of Wales" and the old battle cruiser "Repulse" reached the great British naval base at Singapore, and with troops standing to their battle positions in Hong Kong, the Philippines and the Netherlands Indies, President Roosevelt asked Japan bluntly and directly why she was moving new forces into Indo-China. Japan answered on December 5 that she was taking precautions against Chinese aggression with the consent of the Vichy regime. She had then reduced the forms of diplomacy to complete emptiness, preparatory to discarding them altogether. As a last resort, on the afternoon of December 6, the President dispatched a personal letter to the Japanese Emperor in which he stressed the danger which had arisen from Japan's moves in Indo-China and expressed the hope that through the Emperor peace might be preserved.

Attack On Pearl Harbour

At 7-55 o'clock, Honolulu time, on the morning of Sunday, December 7, the pent-up power of Japanese expansionism burst with explosive force on the U. S. Navy's mid-Pacific base at Pearl Harbour. Two hours later an underling from the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo handed the American ambassador a declaration of war, and the next day in Washington the U. S. Congress declared war on Japan by a vote of 338 to 1 in the lower House and 88 to 0 in the Senate.

Five minutes before Japanese bombs began falling on Pearl Harbour the State Department in Washington received a call from the Japanese Embassy asking that then Secretary of State Cordell Hull meet with Nomura and Kurushu. After the Japanese attack had already begun, the envoys walked into the Secretary's office and handed him a reply rejecting his note of November 26.

After reading the reply the Secretary turned to the two Japanese and in quiet, cold fury said "I must say that in all my conversations with you during the last nine months I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out absolutely by the record. In all my 50 years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined, until today, that any government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

After the shock of that surprise attack by Japanese naval planes on the big Pearl Harbour base, the exchange of declarations of war which followed between Japan's allies, Germany and Italy, on the one hand, and the United States on the other, seemed almost anti-climactic.

The war was now truly global. Every major power in the world had been drawn into it.

Singapore was not immediately attacked. But when its two capital ships, the battleship "Prince of Wales" and the battle-cruiser "Repulse", emerged from behind their powerful shore defenses for an offensive sweep up the Malayan coast, Japanese land-based planes located them at sea on December 10 and sank both of them.

This second Allied naval disaster left the Japanese Navy undisputed master off the South-West Pacific. Time was what the Japanese wanted—time to effect their expansion and to dig in against the counter-attack. To complete their enemies' separation and to deny them bases for their counter-attack, the Japanese attacked every American and British possession between Pearl Harbour and Singapore.

PEARL HARBOUR IN FLAMES

The wreckage-strewn American naval air station at Pearl Harbour after the Japanese attack of December 7, 1941. In the background, an explosion sends a mass of flames and smoke into the sky.

Heroic Defence Of Bataan

The American lifeline from Pearl Harbour to the Philippines ran via Midway, Wake and Guam, three pinpoints in the vast Pacific spaces. Midway remained in American hands but Wake and Guam were lost to the Japanese, and their losses doomed the Philippines. Without the protection of bases along the 4,800-mile route, it was impossible for Pearl Harbour to get either supplies or reinforcements into the Philippines.

With the fall of Corregidor on May 6, the Philippines were lost. But the defense had gained time for the Allies.

Hong Kong surrendered on Christmas Day. Thailand put up no more than a token resistance and on December 21 signed a treaty of alliance with Japan.

Singapore was wholly unprepared to play the role of a land base, which the loss of its protective sea power necessitated. Its defenses pointed seaward. Its land approaches, consisting of 400 miles of Malayan jungle, had been ignored but now had hurriedly to be made defensible. This was an entirely new problem, and

(Continued on Sup. Page 4)

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz

Admiral Halsey

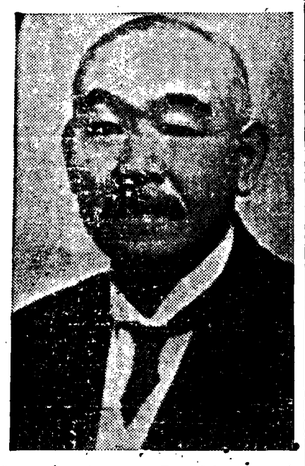
Hirohito—The Man And Legend

By W. N. EWER

Emperor Hirohito

"Razor" Tojo

Liberal Konoye.



Baron Kantaro Suzuki, Japan's Prime Minister.

To foreigners who have met him, Emperor Hirohito seems a pleasant enough little man—short-sighted, inclining nowadays to stoutness, entirely lacking in personality and rather stupid. But in the eyes of every Japanese, he is quite, literally, a divine person.

Tenno—or heavenly king (or he may be called Tenshi, Son of Heaven)—is the 126th descendent in direct line of the sun goddess Amaterasu. That for all Japanese, is not just a pleasant myth. It is a simple, unquestionable historical fact.

It was only 80 years ago—just after Japan had been compelled to break her complete isolation from the outer world—that the power of the Shoguns was broken by a revolt and that a young Emperor was restored to the imperial throne of his ancestors.

Japan was—on the surface—Westernised by the efforts of a small group of aristocrats. She was given a constitution on the English model. Tenno became in some ways a constitutional Emperor. But he still retained his divinity. Hirohito is the third of the modern Emperors, grandson of Emperor Meiji, whose reign saw Japan change from an isolated feudal community to a powerful industrial and military State. Had the liberalising movement continued, he might have become a liberal Emperor.

He was sent to the Peers' School, where he mixed with other boys. As Crown Prince he was—to the horror of old fashioned Japan—sent on a visit to England to learn something of the outer world.

When his father died in 1926, he ascended the throne and he chose as his "reign title" a name which means "enlightened peace." But a period of reaction had set in. The army and navy chiefs were already in virtual control of the Government.

Hirohito may have had dreams of an enlightened peace. But he had neither the character nor the intelligence to resist the men around him. He was the master of Japan. His word was law. Every one of his subjects owed him the reverence due to a God. But he was in practice an obedient servant of the military and naval staffs.

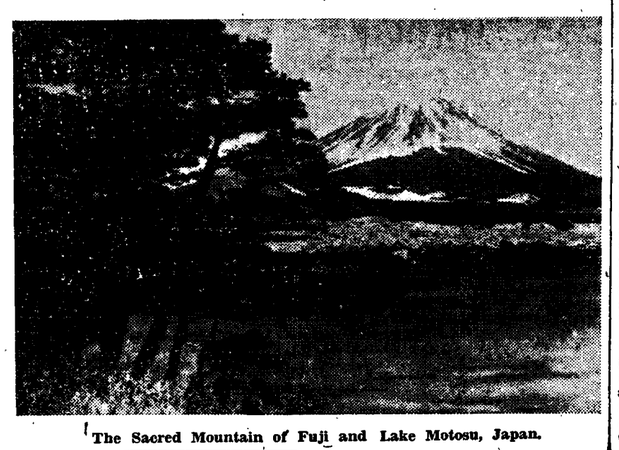
He retired into the august seclusion of the Emperor. Inside the walls that surround the great gardens of his palace or at his closely guarded seaside villa at Hayama, he lives ordinarily a modest, simple, dull little life.

He is a devoted husband and father. He likes to ride his white horses, to play golf and tennis and to swim. He potters about at his hobby of marine biology.

His private life is very simple. His tastes are frugal, and though he is probably the richest man in the world he dislikes all extravagance. But as Emperor his humanity is obliterated in the state of office. The ceremonial of the Court is beyond belief. His Ministers approach him on their knees. Everything possible is done to present this simple little man to his subjects as a divine and majestic figure incarnating in his own godlike presence the destiny laid down for Japan 2,500 years ago by the sun goddess herself.

And people believe it. It is their belief in Hirohito's divinity which leads generals to commit hara-kiri if they feel they have been unworthy.—"Daily Herald."

Japan's Envoys Talk "Peace" As Pearl Harbour Is Attacked. Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, Japanese envoys in Washington, smile as they leave the U. S. State Department, having just completed conversations concerning the maintenance of peace. At this very hour, Japanese ships and planes struck at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii, at the Philippines, at Malaya, and at the Netherlands East Indies in a treacherous attack.



The Sacred Mountain of Fuji and Lake Motosu, Japan.

India's Share In Victory

(By WILLIAM L. BATT, Vice-Chairman Of U. S. War Production Board In Charge Of International Supply).

August 12.

Many of the products which India has shipped to the United States during the past few years have played a vital role in the successful prosecution of the war against Germany, Italy and Japan. India has been the only source of some strategic materials for the United States—and the principal source of others.

At the same time, India through reverse lend-lease has furnished American troops stationed within her borders with a huge amount of material and provided them with invaluable services.

Mica is perhaps the most strategically important product imported by the United States from India. When estimates of wartime mica requirements began to be compiled early in 1942, it was apparent that stocks in the United States would provide for only a fraction of our annual consumption. Early in 1942, the American War Production Board and the British Ministry of Supply laid plans for stimulating a world production of mica sufficiently large to meet the war requirements.

To purchase the entire Indian output and to stimulate production to the highest possible level, there was set up in India a joint Mica Mission under the control of the British Ministry of Supply, but consisting of three United Kingdom and three United States members. A similar United States purchasing commission was set up in Brazil.

From the early days of the electrical industry, India has been the principal world source of Mica. Even with important production increases achieved from other sources during the war, India today furnishes over half the supplies available to the United Kingdom and the United States. The United States alone received the bulk of its mica supply from India and Brazil, and by far the largest proportion of this from India.

Unique in its insulating properties and high dielectric (non-conducting) strength, mica is essential to the war production programme. It is used in aircraft magnetos aircraft and tank spark plugs, radio and radar condensers and tubes. Radio and radar products account for about 65 per cent of strategic mica used.

★ ★ ★

Jute, the world's principal bagging material, is another product for which the United States depends on India and which is all-important to the war effort. The United States imports both burlap and raw Jute from India, but no sacking. One-half of India's burlap is exported to the U.S.A. and sewn into bags, which are used for transportation of food. These bags are indispensable to the feeding of American troops and civilians.

It is interesting to note that since V-Day, they have also become indispensable to the feeding of the people of liberated nations since the wrecked European ports have few facilities for unloading bulk cargoes.

Before the war the principal usage of raw jute in the United States was in spinning carpet yarns. Substantial quantities were also used for wrapping twine and electrical yarns. But after our sources of Manila and sisal fibre were cut off by the loss of the Philippines and the East Indies, it became necessary to limit the use of jute and to schedule a very substantial programme for the production of jute rope.

Sacking, which is sewn into bags in Indian mills, is not, as pointed out above, imported directly by the United States. It is shipped to such coffee, sugar and wool producing countries as Haiti, Cuba and Australia. These countries in turn export their products in Indian-made bags.

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There are other products for which the American war effort is dependent on India for large supplies. For instance, almost a quarter of American metallurgical maganese, a mineral absolutely essential for the production of both carbon and alloy steel, is imported from the Central Provinces. Large production of American carbon and alloy steel goes into making such a military equipment as aircraft, ammunition and tanks.

When manganese arrives in the United States from India, it is made into ferro-manganese. Later, the ferro-manganese is melted along with pig and scrap iron and thus made into steel. During the melting process, it serves as a desulphurizer and deoxidizer. A small portion remains in the finished product, adding strength to it.

Indian paratroops, making their first operational jump, captured a number of heavy gun emplacements guarding the river approach to Rangoon.

Ilmenite is an important ferrous material for which America depends to a large extent on India. About 20 per cent of our Ilmenite comes from India; once here, it is made into titanium pigments which are necessary for painting warships and other battle equipment.

Beryl, which is used in the production of beryllium copper alloys for aircraft manufacture and other war industries, is shipped to the United States from India. So are various animal skins used in making wind and rain-proof garments; coir, used in making fenders for ships; tale, which serves as an insulator in radio and radar equipment; lac, from which shellac is made; and tea.

Since the war began, the United States has received 6,000 long tons of rubber from India and has been allocated 1,560 more. This does not seem a huge amount when one considers that the total United Nations supply last year was 200,000 long tons. But every ounce of rubber has been precious since the Japanese overran the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. All rubber in Allied hands has been carefully controlled and allocated. Last year, for instance, seven tons was imported by the United States from El Salvador.

Natural rubber is precious for a good reason. The tensile strength of synthetic rubber is lower than that of the natural material and shows less persistence to high temperature. Therefore, large truck and bus tyres require a substantial percentage of natural rubber. Even passenger car and small truck tyres still need a small percentage for cementing operations. Natural rubber continues essential in varying proportions for the manufacture of hundreds of war and non-war products: tank treads, fuel cells, cable covering, footwear, hose and belting among them. Synthetic rubber has neither the required thinness nor durability needed for surgeons' gloves, nor the requisite dielectric properties or physical strength for field wire.

Besides exporting natural rubber to the United States, India is co-operating with us in imporing some synthetic rubber and components for synthetic conversion from America for use in products where natural rubber would otherwise have been used. As a result, India will be able to export more natural rubber to the U.S.A.

★ ★ ★

India has aided America's war effort not only by exporting vital materials to us, but by furnishing supplies to our soldiers stationed within her borders. She does this through reverse lend-lease, in keeping with the agreements between the United Nations for the pooling of war resources. The cumulative amount of reverse lend-lease to United States forces in India was worth 411,976,000 dollars on January 1, 1945, and 516,720,000 dollars on May 31, 1945.

In 1944, India supplied American armed forces with some 78,000,000 yards of cotton cloth; in 1945, she supplied both United States and Chinese forces with 70,000,000 yards. Fifty million of these were for the American forces. In both years, supplies for Americans and Chinese included tents, handkerchiefs, towels, sheets, underwear, battle dress, canvas, flanelette, mosquito netting, muslin and waterproof covers; totalling some 35,000,000 yards. The balance of the supplies was in the form of parachute fabrics.

Other reciprocal aid given to the United States during the war has included work on buildings and airfields, stores, rations, transport facilities, telegraph and telephone facilities and water and electric services.

It must not be forgotten that the Indian railroad from Calcutta to Assam has carried war material to fields from which it is flown to China.

The American people have been kept informed of the important contributions that the Indian people and India's industries have made in the war against Fascist aggressors in the West and East. The war years have marked the first time in history that the United States has been at all dependent on India and she has served us well.

The American people are grateful to the people of India for helping to bring the war to a successful conclusion, so that the fruits of a lasting peace may be shared by all men.

Jap prisoners captured in operations, being evacuated by jeep.

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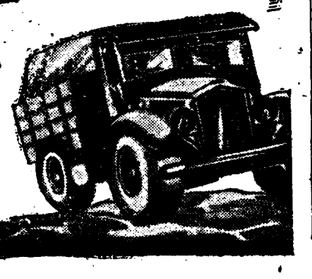

Whilst the Japs were being hurled southwards into Burma the Viceroy Field Marshal Wavell paid a three day visit to the Imphal area and met a large number of British and Indian troops—Defenders of Imphal. Pictures show the Viceroy being given detailed information about a number of Jap prisoners.

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Allied Generals Who Ended Second World War

They Blew Up Mikado Myth

The surrender of Japan recalls the war record of many able and colourful American, Australian, British and Chinese Commanders who served in the Far East through the bitter days of the first enemy onslaught to the final crushing Allied offensives.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR: Who finished the war as Commander of all U.S. Army forces and resources in the Pacific—soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour rose to the status of national hero because of the gallant stand of his ill prepared and soon isolated American-Filipino forces on Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

When MacArthur left the Philippines for Australia to serve as Supreme Commander in the threatened South-West Pacific, he promised "I shall return." He fulfilled this promise nearly three years later when he led his forces ashore on Leyte Island in the Central Philippines in October 1944.

GENERAL STILWELL: The 10th Army in the Ryukyus, under MacArthur's command at the war's end, was led by General Joseph W. Stilwell, veteran of Asiatic warfare who until late last year served as Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as U. S. Commander in the China-Burma-India theatre and as Deputy Commander to Admiral Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander in the South-East Asia.

Stilwell personally led Chinese and American troops in the North Burma campaign which resulted in re-opening the land route from India to China. Recalled late last year, he became Chief of Army Ground Forces in the United States before taking the 10th Army Command. He joined that Army after its original commander Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner, had been killed in action in the Okinawa campaign's final phase.

GENERAL BLAMEY: Australian General Sir Thomas Blamey serves in MacArthur's South-West Pacific Command as Commander of all Allied Ground Forces in the South-West Pacific. Blamey's Australian troops in the final phase of the war had been concentrating on wiping out strong Japanese forces entrenched in by-passed island strongholds, but in the early phases they helped turn back the threat to their homeland in bitter fighting in the Solomons and New Guinea campaigns. Blamey is a veteran of Middle East fighting, having led an Australian expeditionary force in the bitter desert battles in Africa as well as in Greece and Crete.

GENERAL CARL SPAATZ: General Carl A. Spaatz directed the final phases of the Super-Fortresses offensive that loosed an unremitting rain of explosive and incendiary bombs on Japan and dropped atomic bombs on enemy targets.

Spaatz in July became Commander of U. S. Army Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific. This command included the 20th Air Force based in the Marianas and the Eighth Air Force based on Okinawa. Spaatz previously commanded U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe, directing operations of Flying Fortresses and Liberators of the then British-based 15th Air Force. Spaatz has thus played a major role in the aerial campaigns which did so much to bring the Axis aggressors to their knees.

GENERAL WEDEMEYER: Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, formerly Deputy Chief of Staff to Mountbatten, is now overall commander of all U. S. Army forces in China, where he succeeded Stilwell as Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang.

Before his Asiatic service Wedemeyer held high posts in the U. S. General Staff. Since following Stilwell into China late last year he has further strengthened American-Chinese co-operation and has collected information for the Russians on Japanese methods of warfare. On August 9 Wedemeyer announced that American-trained Chinese paratroops were dropped astride the Japanese line of retreat from South China more than week previous to harass enemy efforts to strengthen their forces in Manchuria.

GENERAL CHENNAULT: No list of Asiatic war commanders would be complete without Major General Claire L. Chennault who recently resigned as Commander of the U. S. 14th Air Force in China.

Chennault for years preceding the war served as air adviser to Generalissimo Chiang and led the "Flying Tigers." After Pearl Harbour he organized and led the 14th Air Force which finally drove the Japanese from China's skies.

CHINESE LEADERS: Chinese forces under the supreme command of Chiang have been led by War Minister and Field Commander General Chen Cheng; by Staff Chief General Ho Ying Chin. Other leaders include veteran commanders in Burma, Generals Liao Yao-Siang and Sun Li-Jen.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM: Lieutenant-General Sir William ("Bill") Slim, K.C.B. O.B.E. D.S.O., M.C., is 53, burly, gray, and going a bit bald, has energy and patience and, above all, common sense. He started life as a junior clerk, later became a school teacher, then foreman of a testing gang in a Midland engineering works. For the next 30 years he was a soldier.

He began at the bottom of the ladder as a volunteer private in the Territorials. August 4, 1914, found him in summer camp with his regiment. The Territorials were at once incorporated in the Regular Army and Slim got his first stripe as Lance Corporal. A few weeks later he was a private again—the only demotion that this Lieutenant-General has suffered.

Slim's military career was accidental. He fought as an officer in the Royal Warwicks at the Dardanelles, where he was severely wounded leading his company. He was discharged from the Army as unfit for further service, but by some undivulged method he re-appeared in the battle line in Mesopotamia a year later. There he gained his Military Cross for gallantry in action. When the war ended it was by a toss of the coin that he decided to remain in the Army.

For 20 years between the wars he was a Gurkha officer, as so many of the 14th Army's fighting generals were. Slim loves the Gurkhas, whose language he speaks.

In the decisive battles of Imphal and Kohima (1944) Slim deliberately chose to let the Japanese cross the frontier and invade Imphal Plain. Thus the enemy would be fighting at the end of a long and tenuous line of communication across mountain jungle and with a flooded river at his back; nor did he possess an air supply such as ours. In the Plain itself Slim had massed artillery armour, and infantry to receive the invaders. He had stocked it up with food and ammunition, flown out 30,000 non-combatants and flown in 30,000 combat troops. He ordered his outpost divisions also to concentrate there for the coming battle. Slim won a smashing victory.

But he pointed out himself that he had made two mistakes: (1) he recalled his forward troops rather late, so that they had to fight their way in; (2) he miscalculated both the speed and strength of the Japanese attack on Kohima.

ADMIRAL NIMITZ: Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of all U. S. Naval Forces and Resources in the Pacific, arrived at Pearl Harbour to assume command of the Pacific Fleet within a few weeks after the initial treacherous Japanese attack. He found the major portion of the fleet on the harbour bottom. The enemy navy by contrast was conveying thousands of troops southward and eastward for further conquests. Nimitz regrouped what remained of his forces and within six months scored decisive sea-air victories in the Coral Sea and at Midway. He then planned and directed amphibious campaigns that re-won the Aleutians and the Gilberts, took Japanese possessions in the Marshalls and Marianas and some of the western Palaus and seized Japanese home soil on Okinawa and Iwo Islands.

The white-haired, former submarine sailor has developed the U. S. Pacific Fleet into the most powerful naval force in history. Some of the Fleet's task forces today are larger than the entire pre-war American Navy.

ADMIRAL LORD LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN: Lord Louis Mountbatten's father was Prince Louis of Battenburg, Admiral of the Fleet, and his mother, a grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. Yet he had to start on the lowest rung of the ladder as a cadet at Dartmouth, and then, when a midshipman in 1916, had the honour of slinging his hammock in Admiral Beatty's flagship, H.M.S. "Lion". Two years later, at the age of 18, he was second in command of an escort vessel in the North Sea, and, in 1918 a sub-lieutenant in the submarine P31.

Between World Wars I and II, he displayed an extraordinary inventive genius, particularly in regard to wireless telegraphy. Indeed, many of his devices went into the building up of the present visual and wireless communications of the Royal Navy. It has now been revealed that it was Mountbatten's fertile brain in World War II which conceived "Mulberry" and "Pluto".

At the outbreak of World War II, Mountbatten assumed command of the 5th Destroyer Flotilla, and his experiences in the newly-commissioned 'Kelly' were to prove him a very gallant and able leader.

After a spell in the aircraft-carrier "Illustrious" Mountbatten was appointed Adviser on Combined Operations, and in March, 1942, was promoted to Chief of Combined Operations, with the main task of finding a way to invade Europe.

In August, 1943, Mountbatten was appointed Supreme Commander, South-East Asia, and the subsequent success of the Burma campaign is due to his outstanding tactical ability and willingness to make quick decisions. It was his decision to break all the rules of jungle warfare by fighting through the monsoon which caught the Japanese on the wrong foot and led to their eventual defeat.

ADMIRAL WILLIAM HALSEY: Admiral William F. Halsey is the sailor of the new age, the admiral with wings. His flag flies from no battleship; his flagship is an aircraft-carrier. From his bridge above the high flight deck of his carrier he controls the battle, co-ordinating plane and ship in one action.

This short, square man of 63 he is known as "Bull") qualified for his wings as a Navy pilot 10 years ago. He remains a pilot and a sailor. He is probably the United States Navy's most picturesque character.

His more printable orders include one he gave to his seamen early on in the war while directing naval operations at Guadalcanal: "The time wasted each morning in knotting and untying a cravat comes to millions of hours that can be better used in killing the Japs. Take off those ties."

The Admiral has little time for rules and regulations as such: he has even been seen on his own quarter-deck wearing carpet slippers because his feet hurt.

But idiosyncrasies in matters of dress only add to the esteem his own men and his superiors in Washington have for him.—(Condensed from the "News Chronicle").

ADMIRAL SIR BRUCE FRASER: Friendly grey eyes behind which lies one of the keenest brains in the Service—that is Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, who, at the age of 57 was given the biggest fighting job.

Admiral Fraser possesses many of the qualities which Mr. Winston Churchill has. In appearance and character, the Admiral shares with Mr. Churchill that impression of bull-dog tenacity and intense energy coupled with a bluff geniality.

To the world at large Sir Bruce is the man who sank the German battle-cruiser "Scharnohrst" after a classical action in the darkness of the Arctic winter at Christmas time in 1943. To those who know more of the Royal Navy he is one of Britain's greatest gunnery officers, a fine strategist and tactician, and a fighting Admiral with a full appreciation of that vital new war force—sea-air power. He has the natural power of evoking affection, and of welding all who come under him into one big happy team.

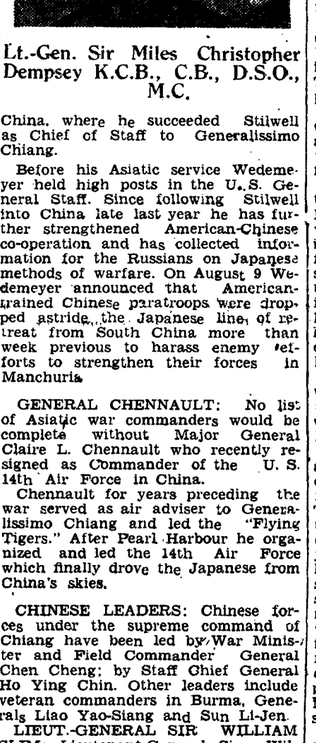
His tactical ability was recognised when he became Head of the Tactical Section of the Naval Staff in 1927, an appointment he held for two years, and in 1936-37, as Chief of Staff to Rear-Admiral Aircraft Carriers he perfected his knowledge of the interrelation of warships and aircraft in the employment of sea power, or, more correctly, sea-air power. These were the factors and abilities which he brought to the war in the Pacific

Lieut.-Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer. —USOWI Photo.

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of the U. S. 10th Army. —USOWI Photo.

Lt.-General James H. Doolittle

Gen. Carl A. Spaaz, Commander of the U. S. Army Strategic Airforces in the Pacific. —USOWI Photo.



Lt.-Gen. Sir Miles Christopher Dempsey K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

WHEN GANDHIJI WARNED JAPS!

It is a marvel to me that you do not see that ruthless warfare is nobody's monopoly. If not the Allies, some other power will certainly improve upon your method and beat you with your own weapon.

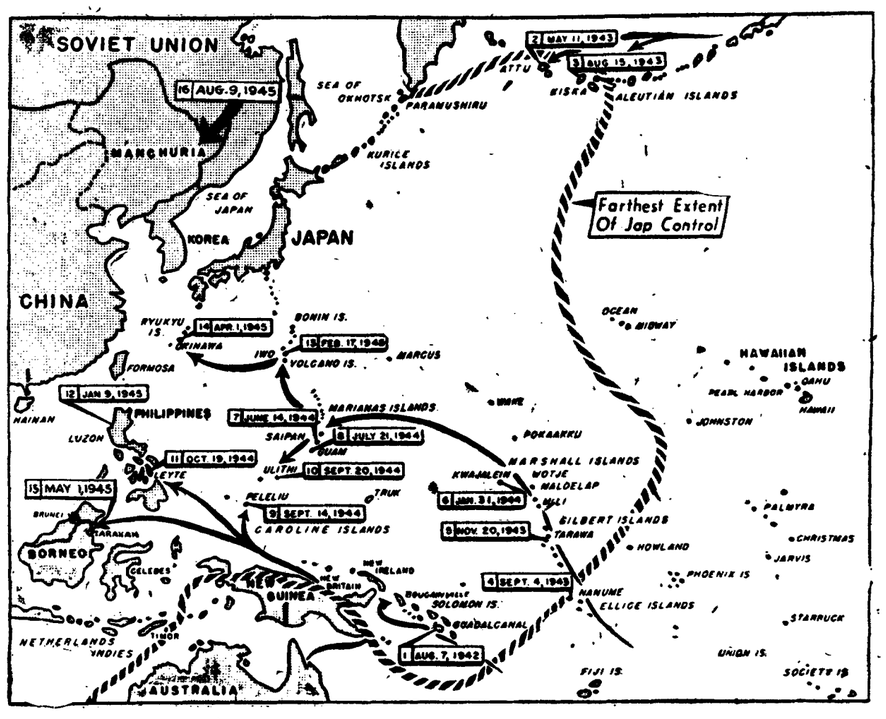
(July '42)

U. S. FLAG FLIES OVER PHILIPPINES AGAIN

General Douglas MacArthur and President of the Philippines, Serigio Osmana ride by Jeep to the official ceremonies after the proclamation of liberation of the Islands.—Official U. S. Navy Photo.

ALLIED LEADERS MEET AT CAIRO

In Nov. 1943, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, Late President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill met in Cairo to consolidate their plans for defeat of Axis



Boxes indicate dates of Allied landings beginning with Gudalcanal, which took them steadily westward to the very doorsteps of Japan. —USOWI Map.

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U. S. Marines raising the Stars and Stripes above Mount Surbachi, hard won vantage point on Iwo Jima Island which served as important base for air operations against Japan after its capture on March 16, 1945.

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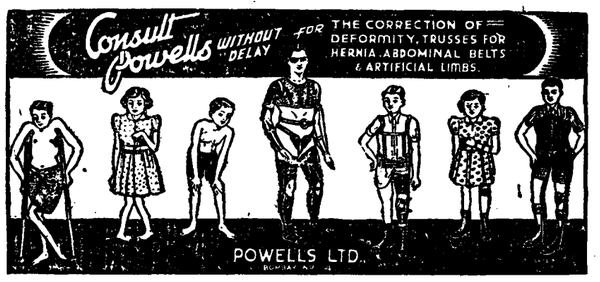
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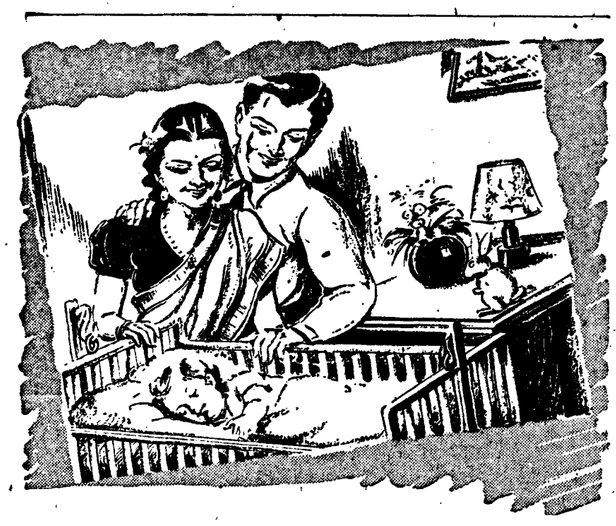

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The War Against Japan: 'Banzai' To Surrender

(Continued on Sup. Page 1)

neither Malaya nor Singapore commanded the resources, the imaginative leadership nor the native loyalty necessary to its solution. The Japanese advance down the peninsula was delayed but never halted, and Singapore fell on February 15.

By January the Japanese had built up a strong base in Thailand, and on January 15 they turned north into Burma with the double objective of protecting the rear of their advance on Singapore and of completing the encirclement of China by cutting the Burma Road. Again they were delayed from time to time but never halted. They occupied Rangoon, the port of entry to the Burma Road, on March 10, and the Burma Road terminus of Lashio on April 28. That was the end of the slender supply line which fed China's resistance. Thenceforth supplies had to filter through the coastal blockade or be flown across "the Hump."

All these operations were relatively simple, compared to the large and complicated operation of conquering the rich and far-flung Netherlands Indies. From the southern Philippines port of Davao, which they occupied on December 20, the Japanese pushed down the Macassar Straits between Borneo and Celebes to gain positions on the southern coast of Borneo, which lay but 300 miles from Java. Simultaneously they struck far out at the eastern end of the islands to secure Rabaul on the Australian-mandated island of New Britain, from which they could cut any direct American supply line to Java.

At the opposite end of the islands, 3,000 miles to the west, the fall of Singapore enabled them to gain the Sumatra shore of the Sunda Strait, some 17 miles from the western end of Java. At the same time the other arm of the pincer movement descended on Timor and Bali, bringing the Japanese down to within a mile of the eastern end of Java. The last Allied citadel in the Indies was then effectively isolated. Its Dutch, American, British and Australian defenders began their final sea and air battle for Java on the afternoon of February 27. Despite the greater weight of the Japanese, the battle went well during the daylight hours, but the defenders suffered heavy losses during the night, and the only Allied vessels known to have escaped to Australia were four American destroyers. By March 10 all effective resistance on Java was ended.

Turning Of The Tide: Raids Disrupt Enemy Plans

The Japanese explosion had now overwhelmed 1,500,000 square miles of rich tropical lands with populations totalling 120,000,000. It had swept the United States, Britain and the Netherlands from a vast coastal and island area extending from Midway Island to India and from Siberia to the islands north of Australia. India and Australia were still outside the perimeter of Japanese expansion. The great Japanese base at Rabaul and the Lae-Salamaua base in New Guinea were points of departure for further advances toward Australia.

But preparations for that advance were disrupted by American and Australian land-based planes in the devastating raid of March 10.

But by May a new Japanese move was in the making, this time from Rabaul along the fringes of the Coral Sea. The object was to secure bases in the Solomon and Louisiade groups. Here too the Japanese were checked.

Checked in the South Pacific, Japanese expansion turned to the central and north Pacific. On the assumption that they had lured the American Pacific fleet to the Coral Sea, the Japanese expected to find little opposition, awaiting them at Midway Island, or even at Pearl Harbour itself.

Three Japanese columns totalling 80 ships were sighted some 700 miles off Midway on June 3. They closed into a distance of 150 miles and exchanged air attacks with Midway forces. They turned away without pressing home their attack, and for two days they fled at top speed, while the carrier-borne planes of the U. S. Pacific fleet gave them a savage hammering, sinking four carriers two heavy cruisers and three destroyers. The Pacific fleet lost one carrier and a destroyer in the same battle.

These air attacks constituted the important Battle of Midway. And at the same time the Japanese forces were seizing Attu and Kiska Islands in the bleak Aleutians in the north, but to short advantage: both were recovered a year later and were subsequently used as effective bases for American operations.

Japanese expansion was thus thrown back into the South Pacific. There the Japanese maintained co-ordinated pressure along the 2,000-mile arc from New Guinea to the Gilbert Islands.

Beginning Of The Roll-Back

The Battle of Guadalcanal marked the turning point of the war in the East. Though the Japanese did not finally abandon the island until February 10, 1943, the period of their expansion came to an end on that night of November 14-15. Since then the story of the war in the Pacific has been the slowly developing story of the Allied counter-attack. Much of the work of laying the foundation for the counter-offensive fell to Americans: the United States was the leading Pacific power and the head and shoulders of the Allied alliance against Japanese aggression.

Jonanese Advance Toward India

The Japanese advance through Burma was almost catastrophic to the Allies. As U. S. General Joseph W. Stilwell put it after the rout of the British and American forces, "We took a hell of a beating." But at the same time Stilwell promised a comeback—a promise that was seconded by Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the South-East Asia Command. The Japanese had cut off all overland supply routes to China. The Burma Road no longer existed except on the Japanese map. Japanese troops advanced through northern Burma. Unchecked, they might well have swept into India as part of the stratospheric plan to link up with the German armies marching eastward. But at Imphal they made their farthest penetration. After a touch-and-go battle during which the future often looked exceedingly dark for the Allies, the westward expansion was stopped. Then began the slow process of building up supplies and troops that would eventually rout the Japanese from well-established defensive positions in northern Burma and later from the rest of Burma. Slowly the land route to China was opened through monsoons and over incredible geographical obstacles the Ledo Road route was secured and built up by Americans, Chinese and Indians while British and Indian troops drove south toward Mandalay and Rangoon. In January, 1945, the through road was linked up with the Burma Road. Overland supplies could move toward China again. During all this period India served as a base for operations against the Japanese. Her industry manufactured supplies for the Allies, her land held the men and material that were to be moved up to the active fronts in Burma and China. Airfields were constructed as bases for Allied planes that operated against the Japanese in South-East Asia and China, including B-29 bases. Seaports harboured the ships that serviced the United Nations' effort against the Japanese.

At the end of 1943 a high naval officer outlined United Nations procedure thenceforth against Japan as "pushing airfields at her."

Another factor was that the Japanese navy was notably failing to carry out the tasks assigned to it. Battered in its earlier encounters with United Nations surface forces, it now faced the duties—and the dilemma—of protecting the strong points in Japan's perimeter of defenses while guarding the long shipping lanes along which supplies, one-third of Japan's war-time consumption, must be imported.

At these shipping lanes American submarines sniped continually, while amphibious operations were directed not at the strong points in the Japanese system, but at positions flanking those points.

Without adequate shipping, land positions must necessarily be weakened; their eventual fall providing the United Nations with additional air and submarine bases from which to attack enemy water routes, and bringing strangulation nearer by geometrical progression.

Enter The B-29s

To foreshadow the future—on June 15 bombers of a new type had wrecked the great Yawata steel works on the Japanese home island of Kyushu. These were Superfortresses—B-29s—vastly more powerful versions of the famous Flying Fortress, units of the new 20th Bomber Command, whose range was to be world-wide. Their base for this attack was China; they repeated their performance on July 7, blasting Yawata again, the Sasebo naval base and, according to the Japanese radio, Nagasaki.

Elsewhere in the Far Eastern theatre the news was mixed. The Japanese had been flung out of their Indian gains in Assam and were being forced back in the hills of Manipur. Chinese and Chindit forces were making progress in Burma; but in China the situation following the Japanese capture of Changsha was such as to make the United Nations high command—in President Roosevelt's words—"a good deal concerned." Meanwhile, Guam was back in American hands August 9. The road to Tokyo led back to the Philippines, with Americans landing on the beaches of Leyte October 20, 1944. Manila was entered by American forces February 5, 1945.

Ring Of Steel Closes Around Japan

In 1945 the Allies continued to forge around Japan a constantly contracting ring of steel. In February American forces landed on Iwo Jima, only 750 miles from Tokyo, and won that vital base. After a bitter campaign, Okinawa, "springboard to Japan", was in American hands in June. By early 1945, the situation in the China-Burma-India theatre was much improved. The new Ledo-Burma road was opened, largely as the result of the work of American engineering troops, aided by the Chinese and Indians. The new road was named the Stilwell Road, in tribute to General Joseph Stilwell. In Burma, British and Indian units forged steadily ahead, retaking the cities of Rangoon and Mandalay, and clearing the country of all Japanese save units retreating toward the hills of Thailand. Even as the war against Nazi Germany was coming to a close, stronger blows were being hurled at the Japanese. The final Germany surrender came on May 8, and immediately the Allies started mass redeployment of forces to the Pacific.

In the summer months hammer blows rained on Japan. The American fleet joined by units of the British fleet—roamed the waters at Japan's very door, shelling the homeland in bold attacks. B-29 attacks from Pacific bases were stepped up.

Of the several active and potential fronts along the immense perimeter of the steadily constricting iron ring around Japan the huge land front of China was the oldest, the largest in its scale of operations. For more than seven years China fought gallantly, tying down a large Japanese army. Allied fortunes in that theatre, too, in 1945 took a turn for the better. Chinese armies moved against the Japanese. Among the cities retaken was Kwailin, at one time a U. S. air base.

Blows Staggering

Not in their wildest nightmares could Tokyo's militarists onvision a war situation much worse than the cold reality which confronted Japan the week of August 6. The entry of the Soviet Union into the Far Eastern conflict on August 9 climaxed a series of enemy disasters which made the last thunderous days of the Nazi regime seem like an aggressor's paradise.

On August 6 a lone U. S. Superfortress dropped on Hiroshima an atomic bomb—the sensational new explosive perfected by American and British scientists. When the atomic bomb exploded on Hiroshima the city seemed to dissolve in a vast cloud of dust and smoke, returning crew members reported. Reconnaissance planes had to wait until the great pall of smoke dissolved before they could assess the damage done by this one bomb—equivalent of a bombing power of 2,000 Superfortresses. Sixty per cent of the city, it was estimated, was destroyed by the bomb.

A second atomic bomb was dropped August 9 on Nagasaki.

The Peace

While the United States has thrown its manpower and its great technical resources into battle, it has also been keenly aware of the great moral obligations of world planning and peace. Even while its men were fighting on global fronts, its leaders were participating in the counsels of the United Nations, working toward international co-operation and a just post-war world.

In September, 1944, representatives from Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States and China met at Dumbarton Oaks in the U. S. capital city of Washington to start talks on a world security organization. It was not an easy task, but the people of the United States had a deep trust that the way would be found. Victory was near, peace was becoming more than a dream, and when a structure to maintain peace emerged, the agony of the past years would be justified in history.

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals were received favourably in the United States, and Americans looked with hope and trust to the United Nations conference on a world security organization in San Francisco April 25.

Success crowned the efforts of the representatives of the United Nations, and at San Francisco was forged the instrument for peace—the United Nations Organization.

The U. S. Senate overwhelmingly approved the United Nations Charter, and early in August President Truman signed the instrument of approval.—U.S.O.W.I.

Amphibious Operations

How They Were Carried Out

(BY JOHN L. SPRINGER, A. P. A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

"Amphibious operations"—a phrase unknown before World War II—sums up the story of victory in the Pacific.

They mean the ability to send troops against strongly fortified coasts and wrest them from the enemy. They mean the combination of sea, land and air power in a precise co-ordination never before seen in war. Although history books can cite many previous landings in enemy territory, never were there so many in such short time as in the American sweep across the Pacific. And never were invasions carried out against such firmly defended areas.

The first U. S. amphibious landing was made at Guadalcanal in August, 1942. The technique was developed along the New Guinea coast, at Tarawa and the Marshalls, in the Marianas, the Philippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and some 60 other places along the 6,000-mile path from Hawaii to the Japanese mainland. To the lessons learned in island-hopping were added the techniques proved at North Africa, Sicily, Anzio and the Normandy beachhead.

The series of Pacific invasions was necessary to establish advance bases along the route to Tokyo.

The Marshalls and Guam became great naval stations; Saipan, Iwo and Okinawa provided airfields for the bombing of Japan, the Philippines gave the land mass and harbours from which direct assault against Hirohito's home land could be mounted. Other bases were taken to remove thorns in the U. S supply lines.

"Amphibious operations" followed a pattern that even the Japanese came to understand perfectly.

The enemy learned to worry about invasion when planes from America's vast carrier armada began appearing regularly, bombing airfields and military installations and sealing off possible battle areas. Then the mighty guns of battleships and cruisers took over, pouring tons of shells onto enemy strongpoints while LCI's (landing craft, infantry) pounded away with rockets. When the target was soft, landing craft began darting toward the beach.

PRE-INVASION BOMBARDMENT

Often the pre-invasion bombardment was so intense that the invaders were well dug into the beachhead before the numbed Japanese answered back. But sometimes—as on Iwo Jima—the bombardment continued for days while the landing force struggled for a foothold.

Many factors contributed to the success of these island drives. Guadalcanal's drawn-out campaign proved the need for complete sea mastery around the battle area. In succeeding operations, carrier airmen immobilised enemy airfields and virtually cleared the skies before ground troops raced in.

Warship support was intensified, slashing enemy attempts to get in reinforcements. Tarawa taught the need of unrelenting bombardment in advance of landings. Thereafter Japanese-held islands were battered to an extent never before possible in naval warfare. The problem of co-ordinating all air, sea and land factors involved in an operation was solved with stop-watch precision. Some 1,500 ships were assigned to the Okinawa invasion, some coming from Guadalcanal, some from Leyte, some from the Marianas, some even from the U. S. west coast. Despite great differences in speeds and distances, they got to their assigned places at the proper moment.

FLEET TRAINS

"Fleet trains"—the almost incredible armada of supply ships, floating docks and maintenance vessels that enabled the fighting ships to remain at sea for months—made it possible to spring invasion after invasion with bewildering speed.

Many military heads shook negatively, even in 1942, when considering the possibility of amphibious war on such a stupendous scale. But there was no other way. And how well it worked can be recited by anyone in what remains of Tokyo.

Superfortresses In Action

B-29 Superfortresses of the 21st U.S. Bomber Command release their destructive loads over industrial targets in the Japanese Naval base and production centre of Yokohama. —USOWI Photo.

48 COUNTRIES AT WAR WITH JAPAN

NEW YORK—Although the United States carried the greatest load of any western nation in the war against Japan every member of the United Nations made vital contributions to the victory in the Pacific. Some supplied men, others ships, still others raw materials, war supplies and food, but all contributed to the best of their abilities towards the defeat of Japan and thus brought to a close the story of aggression and conquest in Asia which began with the attack on Manchuria in September 1931.

At the end of the conflict 48 nations were at war with Japan, each dedicated to wiping out the forces of militarism and conquest.

Almost overnight the might and industrial strength of the United States was mobilized for war. One western nation after another recognized the threat to its national existence and quickly followed—if not with a declaration of war at least with assurance of military and material assistance through food and other supplies.

Britain, although engaged in a life-or-death struggle with Nazi Germany, sent thousands of men and thousands of tons of arms to India in 1942, to help equip a volunteer Indian Army of 2,500,000 men. The powerful Royal Navy then could spare few warships from convoy duty in the Atlantic but many units were sent to the Pacific to serve in protecting the supply lifeline from the United States to Australia.

It was from Australia eventually that the task of carrying the war back to Japan was launched. For many dark months when the Japanese forces were almost within striking distance of her shores and Japanese airmen were dropping bombs on her cities Australia's military forces, augmented by Americans, grimly held off the advancing Japanese hordes. At the close of hostilities Australia had about one million men fighting in the Pacific. Her industry had long since been converted for total war production. Her fertile acres provided many thousands of tons of food for the soldiers of the Allied nations. American forces based on Australia received a very large part of their food supplies from Australia under reverse lend-lease arrangements.

Countries remote from the conflict also made important contributions.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS

India with 2,500,000 under arms sent large numbers of troops into the war against Japan. Indian war industries expanded rapidly from 1941 onward encompassing production of small ships, textiles, food, timber, chemicals, steel, munitions, aircraft and machine tools. Her mines contributed coal and various metals. Early in 1944 some 5 million industrial workers were engaged in the production of munitions alone.

China has been at war with Japan since 1931, nearly three times as long as any other nation, and has waged that war as best she could against a militarily superior foe although armed at times with little more than her will to live. When her coastal cities were occupied by the Japanese, 40 million Chinese moved westward, taking with them more than 600 factories and 150,000 tons of machinery. By 1940 they had set up and were using about 70 per cent of their total factory facilities to fabricate military equipment. China had some 6 million troops and twice as many more in training which were at the service of the United Nations. Thousands of Chinese farmers and labourers built huge air-bases from which B-29 Superfortress bombers took off on missions over Japan until such time as additional bases on islands nearer the target area were captured and improved.

The end of the war in Europe in early May 1945 left little time for the combined forces of all the United Nations to be brought to bear on Japan. The vast industrial, military and naval power of Great Britain, Canada and South Africa, which was used so effectively in Europe, could not be re-deployed and mobilized against Japan quickly. Nevertheless, ships of Britain's mighty navy were sent into action in co-operation with United States naval units as soon as they could be relieved of duty in the Atlantic, and carried out regular air and surface attacks against Japan's home islands.

JAPANESE NEUTRALISED

Russia's Far Eastern Army long neutralized thousands of Japanese troops on the Siberian border of Manchuria and her position on Kamchatka Peninsula, proverbially a pistol at Japan's head, constituted a threat which could not be ignored or overcome. Russia's total contributions to fighting the war against Japan is hard to assess at the present but her immobilisation of a strong Japanese army in Asia was a notable factor.—USOWI.

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